

A
POCKET BOOK
Containing severall Choice
Collections
in

Arithmetick	Navigation
Astronomy.	Astrology.
Geometry.	Geography.
Surveying.	Measuring.
Dialling.	Gageing.

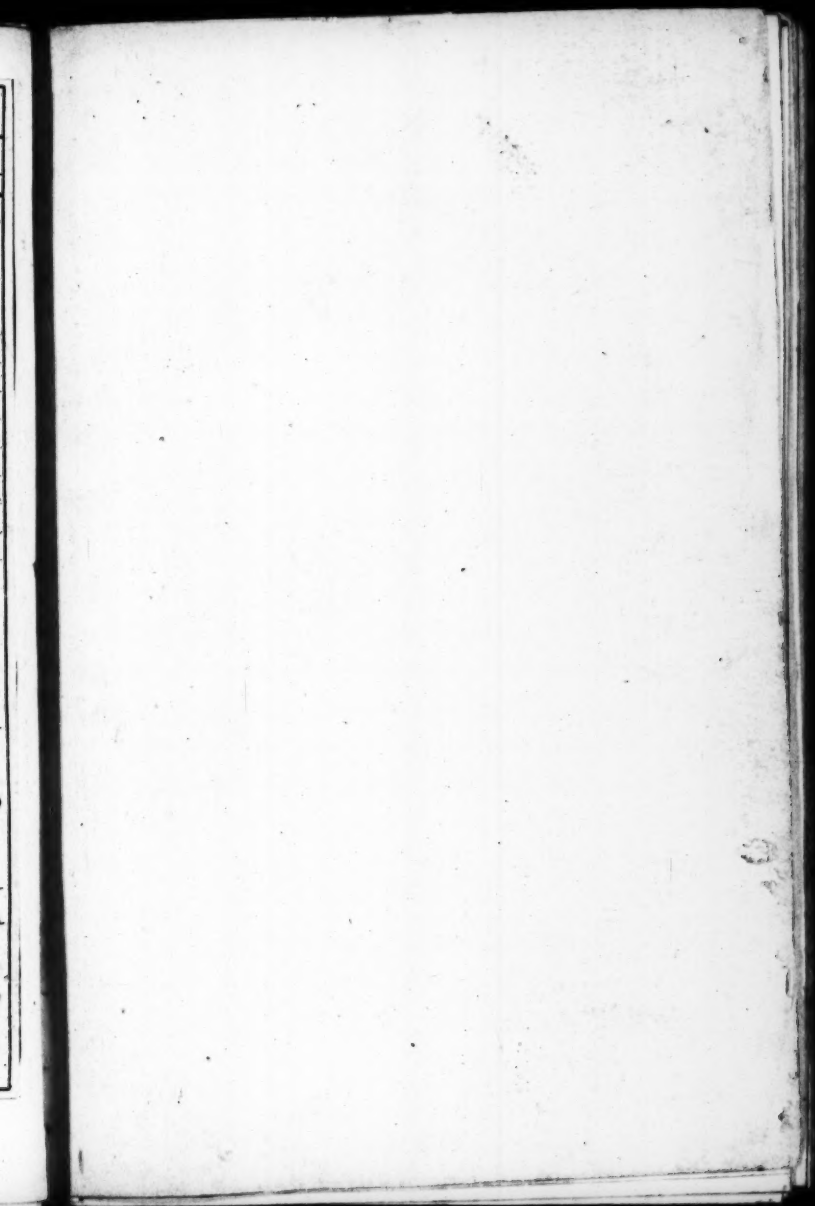
By John Seller.
Hydrographer to the King



*And are sold by him at the Hermitage
in Wapping: And by John Hills in
Exchange Alley in Cornhill London*

January XXXI days

Week days	Dom. Letter	Remarkable days	Suns place	Suns rising	Suns setting	Forcing Account
1	A	New years day	D. M	H. M	H. M	11 D
2	B		22. 46	08. 08	03. 51	12 E
3	C	K. Ch. II } Cr. in 1650 Scot	23. 47	08. 07	03. 53	13 F
4	D		24. 48	08. 00	03. 54	14 G
5	E	Pov. blow Ba. Ch. 1650	25. 50	08. 04	03. 55	15 A
6	F	Epiphany	26. 51	08. 02	03. 50	16 B
7	G		27. 52	08. 01	03. 58	17 C
8	A	5 day d. d. 1650 Du. Albem	28. 53	08. 00	04. 00	18 D
9	B		28. 54	07. 58	04. 01	19 E
10	C	Bish. of Canterb Sbebe 1650	28. 55	07. 50	04. 03	20 F
11	D		1. 57	07. 55	04. 05	21 G
12	E	Artic. exhi. 1650 Mein	2. 58	07. 54	04. 00	22 A
13	F	Hillary	3. 59	07. 52	04. 08	23 B
14	G		5. 0	07. 51	04. 09	24 C
15	A		6. 1	07. 50	04. 10	25 D
16	B	Sco Army sent 1650	7. 2	07. 48	04. 12	26 E
17	C		8. 3	07. 40	04. 14	27 F
18	D		9. 4	07. 44	04. 10	28 G
19	E	May Ge Brown sent to Windsor 1650	10. 5	07. 43	04. 17	29 A
20	F		11. 6	07. 41	04. 19	30 B
21	G	Dur. Arbi. dyed 1650	12. 7	07. 39	04. 21	31 C
22	A	Vincent	13. 8	07. 37	04. 23	Feb D
23	B	Term begin	14. 9	07. 35	04. 24	2 E
24	C		15. 9	07. 34	04. 26	3 F
25	D	Conver. Paul	16. 10	07. 32	04. 28	4 G
26	E	Prin. Euston Bass nd vor Paul 1650	17. 11	07. 30	04. 30	5 A
27	F		18. 12	07. 28	04. 31	6 B
28	G		19. 13	07. 20	04. 34	7 C
29	A		20. 13	07. 24	04. 36	8 D
30	B	K. Charles I	21. 14	07. 22	04. 38	9 E
31	C		22. 15	07. 20	04. 40	10 F



**The Initiating table for finding the
beginning and ending of the termes.**

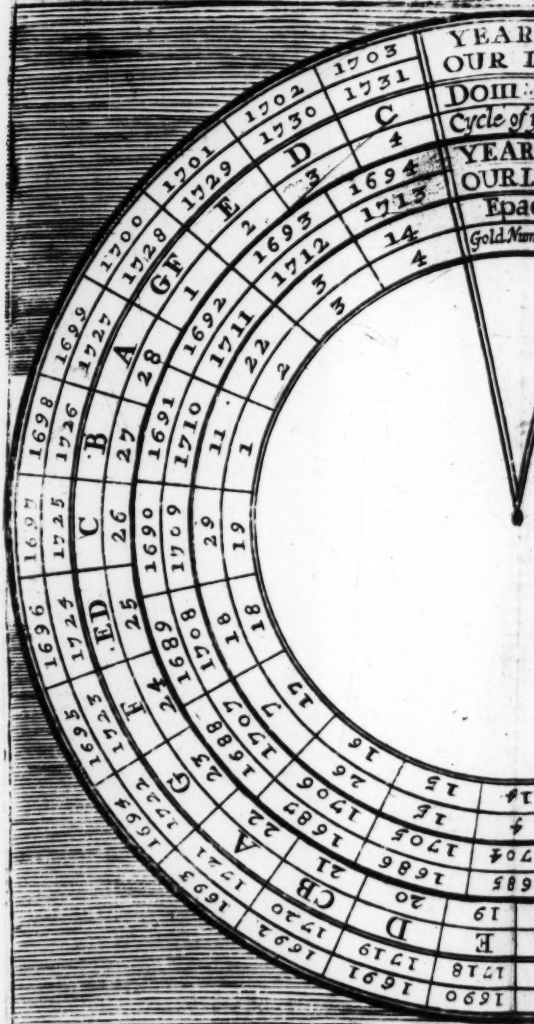
The Use of these tables.	prim	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
By some of y ^e foregoing tab ^l you must find the Golden num ^{br}	1	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
& Domi: letter.	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
for y ^e year p ^{ro}	3	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
posed with which	4	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
you must enter	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
this table finding	6	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
y ^e Golden number	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
in y ^e Margent. on	8	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
y ^e left hand, and	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
& Domi: let. on y ^e	10	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
head of y ^e table.	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
& note what nu ^m	12	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
umber you find in	13	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
the Common an ⁿ	14	9	9	9	9	8	8	6
gle of Meeting.	15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
as also w th numb ^{rs}	16	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
is over the Domi ⁿ	17	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
leter w th two nu ^m	18	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
keep calling y ^e	19	10	10	9	9	9	9	9
you found in the								
body of y ^e table								
Weeks and that								
in the head of								
the table dayes								
are to know how y ^e								
termes will								

fall, find 6 two numbers in the Margent of y^e other
table under the title Intervallam minus; right
against w^{ch} is y^e beginning & Ending of y^e 4 termes
As for Example in the year 1601 you will finde
Easter Terme begins April the 20, and end's
May the 16, trinitie terme begins May 30 & ends
June the 18 And soe for the rest.

A new and perpetuall Table, to find the beginning, and ending, of the four Termes.

Inter min.	Easter Terme.		Trinitie Terme.		Michaelmas Terme.		Hillarie Terme.	
WD	begin	end	beg	ends	begin	ends	beg	ends
5 3	Apri 8	May 4	May 22	June 10	October 9	Novemb ^r 28	January 23	February 12
5 4	9	5	23	11	9	28	23	12
5 5	10	6	24	12	9	28	23	12
5 6	11	7	25	13	9	28	23	12
6 0	12	8	26	14	9	28	23	13
6 1	13	9	27	15	10	28	23	12
6 2	14	10	28	16	9	29	23	12
6 3	15	11	20	17	9	28	23	12
6 4	16	12	30	18	9	28	23	12
6 5	17	13	31	19	9	28	23	12
6 6	18	14	June 1	20	9	28	23	12
7 0	19	15	2	21	9	28	23	13
7 1	20	16	3	22	10	28	23	12
7 2	21	17	4	23	9	29	23	12
7 3	22	18	5	24	9	28	23	12
7 4	23	19	6	25	9	28	23	12
7 6	24	20	7	26	9	28	23	12
7 5	25	21	8	27	9	28	23	12
8 0	26	22	9	28	9	28	23	13
8 1	27	23	10	29	10	28	24	12
8 2	28	24	11	30	9	29	23	12
8 3	29	25	12	July 1	9	28	23	12
8 4	30	26	13	2	9	28	23	12
8 5	May 1	27	14	3	9	28	23	12
8 6	2	28	15	4	9	28	23	12
9 0	3	29	16	5	9	28	23	13
9 1	4	30	17	6	10	28	24	12
9 2	5	31	18	7	9	29	23	12
9 3	6	June 1	19	8	9	28	23	12
9 4	7	2	20	9	9	28	23	12
9 5	8	3	21	10	9	28	23	12
9 6	9	4	22	11	9	28	23	12
10 0	10	5	23	12	9	28	23	12
10 1	11	6	24	13	10	28	24	12
10 2	12	7	25	14	9	29	23	12

A Table shewing y^e Domical letters & golden Number for 56 years from



[illegible]

Fig. 1

A Table to finde y^e moveable

Dominical Letter.	Golden Numbe	From Christ to Shrovefu	Shrove fu	Eastre day.
A	2. 5. 13. 16	6 weeks		Febr: 5 Mar: 26
	7. 10. 15. 18	7 weeks		Febr: 12 Apr: 3
	1. 4. 9. 12	8 weeks		Febr: 19 Apr: 9
	3. 8. 11. 14	9 weeks		Febr: 26 Apr: 16
	8. 19.	10 weeks		Mar: 25 Apr: 21
B	2. 5. 13. 16	6 weeks	1 day	Febr: 6 Mar: 27
	4. 7. 10. 15. 18	7 weeks	1 day	Febr: 13 Apr: 3
	1. 9. 12. 15	8 weeks	1 day	Febr: 20 Apr: 10
	3. 6. 11. 14	9 weeks	1 day	Febr: 27 Apr: 17
	8. 19.	10 weeks	1 day	Mar: 6 Apr: 2
C	2. 5. 10. 13. 16	6 weeks	2 days	Febr: 7 Mar: 28
	4. 7. 15. 18	7 weeks	2 days	Febr: 14 Apr: 4
	1. 6. 9. 12. 7	8 weeks	2 days	Febr: 21 Apr: 11
	3. 11. 14. 19	9 weeks	2 days	Febr: 28 Apr: 18
	8.	10 weeks	2 days	Mar: 7 Apr: 25
D	16.	5 weeks	3 days	Febr: 1 Mar: 26
	2. 5. 10. 13	6 weeks	3 days	Febr: 8 Mar: 29
	4. 7. 12. 15. 18	7 weeks	3 days	Febr: 15 Apr: 5
	1. 6. 9. 17	8 weeks	3 days	Febr: 22 Apr: 12
	3. 8. 11. 14. 19	9 weeks	3 days	Mar: 1 Apr: 19
E	5. 16.	5 weeks	4 days	Febr: 2 Mar: 23
	2. 10. 13. 18	6 weeks	4 days	Febr: 9 Mar: 30
	1. 4. 7. 12. 15	7 weeks	4 days	Febr: 16 Apr: 6
	6. 9. 14. 17	8 weeks	4 days	Febr: 23 Apr: 13
	3. 8. 11. 19	9 weeks	4 days	Mar: 2 Apr: 20
F	5. 16.	5 weeks	5 days	Febr: 3 Mar: 24
	2. 7. 10. 13. 18	6 weeks	5 days	Febr: 10 Mar: 31
	1. 4. 12. 15	7 weeks	5 days	Febr: 18 Apr: 7
	3. 6. 9. 14. 17	8 weeks	5 days	Febr: 24 Apr: 14
	8. 11. 19.	9 weeks	5 days	Mar: 3 Apr: 21
G	5. 13. 16.	5 weeks	6 days	Febr: 4 Mar: 25
	3. 7. 10. 18	6 weeks	6 days	Febr: 11 Apr: 1
	1. 4. 9. 12. 15	7 weeks	6 days	Febr: 18 Apr: 8
	3. 6. 14. 17	8 weeks	6 days	Febr: 25 Apr: 15
	8. 11. 19.	9 weeks	6 days	Mar: 4 Apr: 22

ble

Easter
day.

Feasts for ever by the Dominical letter and Golden Number.

Easter

pr: 2

pr: 9

pr: 16

pr: 23

Easter

pr: 3

pr: 10

pr: 17

pr: 24

Easter

pr: 4

pr: 11

pr: 18

pr: 25

Easter

pr: 5

pr: 12

pr: 19

pr: 26

Easter

pr: 6

pr: 13

pr: 20

pr: 27

Easter

pr: 7

pr: 14

pr: 21

pr: 28

Easter

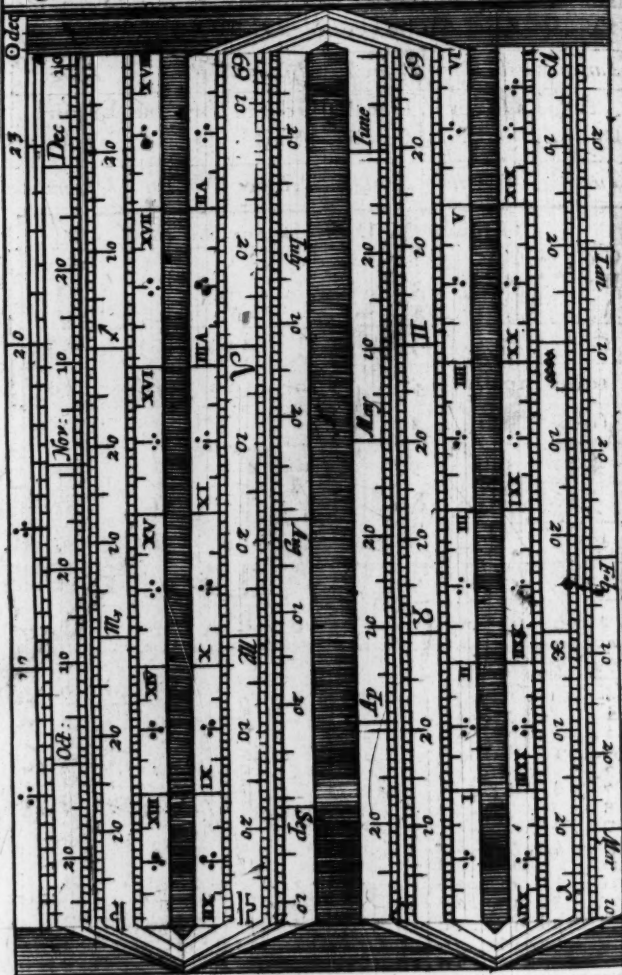
pr: 8

pr: 15

pr: 22

Rog: a: Sund:	Ascenfi: day:	Whit Sund:	Trinity Sund:	Advent Sund:
Apr: 30	May 4	May 14	May 21	Dec: 3
May 7	May 11	May 21	May 28	Dec: 3
May 14	May 18	May 28	June 4	Dec: 3
May 21	May 15	June 4	June 11	Dec: 3
May 28	June 1	June 11	June 18	Dec: 3
May 1	May 5	May 15	May 22	Nov: 27
May 8	May 12	May 22	May 29	Nov: 27
May 15	May 19	May 29	June 5	Nov: 27
May 22	May 26	June 5	June 12	Nov: 27
May 29	June 2	June 12	June 19	Nov: 27
May 2	May 6	May 10	May 23	Nov: 28
May 9	May 13	May 23	May 30	Nov: 28
May 16	May 20	May 30	June 6	Nov: 28
May 23	May 27	June 6	June 13	Nov: 28
May 30	June 3	June 13	June 20	Nov: 28
Apr: 26	Apr: 30	May 10	May 17	Nov: 29
May 3	May 7	May 17	May 24	Nov: 29
May 10	May 14	May 24	May 31	Nov: 29
May 17	May 21	May 31	June 7	Nov: 29
May 24	May 28	June 7	June 14	Nov: 29
Apr: 27	May 1	May 11	May 18	Nov: 30
May 4	May 8	May 18	May 25	Nov: 30
May 11	May 15	May 25	June 1	Nov: 30
May 18	May 22	May 1	June 8	Nov: 30
May 25	May 29	June 8	June 15	Nov: 30
Apr: 28	May 2	May 12	May 19	Dec: 1
May 5	May 9	May 19	May 26	Dec: 1
May 12	May 16	May 26	June 2	Dec: 1
May 19	May 23	June 2	June 9	Dec: 1
May 26	May 30	June 9	June 16	Dec: 1
Apr: 29	May 3	May 13	May 20	Dec: 2
May 6	May 10	May 20	May 27	Dec: 2
May 13	May 17	May 27	June 3	Dec: 2
May 20	May 24	June 3	June 10	Dec: 2
May 27	May 31	June 10	June 17	Dec: 2

An Almanck Shewing the Day of the Month, Suns Place,
Right Ascension and Declination for ever: By John Seller.



A Perpetual Almanack

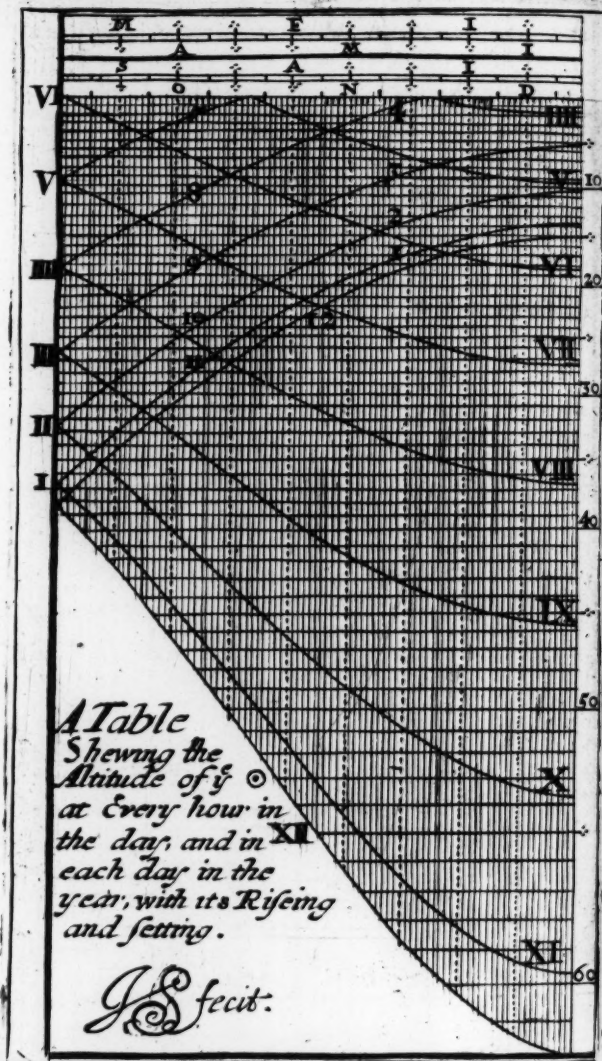
For findeing the day of the Month for ever, For time Past, Present, And to come . By John Seller.

Ianuar	Februar	March	April	May	Iune
At Good	Dover Christoph	Dwells Finch	George And	Browne David	Esquire Fryer
Iuly.	August.	Septem.	October	Novem:	Decemb:

To find the Dom: Letter for ever

C ₁	E ₁	G ₁	B ₁	D ₁	F ₁	A ₁
B ₂	D ₂	F ₂	A ₂	C ₂	E ₂	G ₂
A ₃	C ₃	E ₃	G ₃	B ₃	D ₃	F ₃
GF	BA	DC	FE	AG	CB	ED
1000	1200	1400	1600	1100	1300	1500
1616	20	24	28	32	36	40
44	48	52	56	60	64	68
72	76	80	84	88	92	96
1700	4	8	12	16	20	24
28	32	36	40	44	48	52
2400	1900	2100	2300	1800	2000	2200

High water and: bridge	Moon's age	The Moons soutung.	Moon's age for her/hin	To find the day of the Month				
3—48	1—16	0—48	1—29	1	8	15	22	29
4—36	2—17	1—36	2—28					
5—24	3—18	2—24	3—27					
6—12	4—19	3—12	4—26					
7—0	5—20	4—00	5—25					
7—48	6—21	4—48	6—24	2	9	16	23	30
8—36	7—22	5—36	7—23					
9—24	8—23	6—24	8—22					
10—12	9—24	7—12	9—21					
11—0	10—25	8—00	10—20					
11—48	11—26	8—48	11—19	3	10	17	24	31
12—36	12—27	9—36	12—18					
1—24	13—28	10—24	13—17					
2—12	14—29	11—12	14—16					
3—0	15—30	12—00	15—15					
				4	11	18	25	
				5	12	19	26	
				6	13	20	27	
				7	14	21	28	



A Catalogue of all the Eclipses of ^e Sun
and Moon, which will be visible in Eng:
from the year 1677, to the year 1700.

Year.	Moneth.	D.	H.	M	Lun.	Dig.	Min.
1677	May.	6	15	25	☾	8	—15
1678	October.	19	8	17	☾	22	—18
1681	August.	18	13	22	☾	10	—35
1682	August.	7	17	56	☾	18	—50
1682	February.	11	11	28	☾	19	—48
1683	January.	17	5	27	☉	10	—30
1684	June.	16	14	17	☾	1	—35
1684	July.	2	3	10	☉	8	—0
1685	November.	30	10	26	☾	21	—45
1686	November.	19	11	22	☾	7	—35
1687	May.	1	1	25	☉	1	—40
1688	April.	5	6	4	☾	6	—49
1689	March.	25	6	41	☾	21	—19
1699	September.	18	14	46	☾	20	—39
1690	March.	14	10	14	☾	5	—53
1692	July.	17	15	9	☾	12	—28
1693	February.	11	16	24	☾	19	—32
1693	June.	23	9	6	☉	2	—34
1694	June.	26	12	50	☾	6	—47
1695	November.	10	7	0	☾	6	—55
1696	May.	6	11	45	☾	21	—48
1696	October.	29	16	30	☾	21	—45
1697	October.	19	7	44	☾	8	—54
1699	March.	5	7	14	☾	9	—5
1699	September.	12	21	30	☉	10	—0



February XXVIII dayes

Week dayes	Dom Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place	Suns rising	Suns setting	Forreing Account	
1	D	K. C. 1 Cro: 1625	D. M. 23. 15	H. M. 07. 19	H. M. 04. 41	11	G
2	E	Purif Mary	24. 16	07. 17	04. 43	12	A
3	F		25. 17	07. 15	04. 45	13	B
4	G	Crom. march from Edenbrough 1650	26. 18	07. 13	04. 47	14	C
5	A		27. 18	07. 11	04. 40	15	D
6	B	Gen. Monck mare from Sc. to Eng. 1660	28. 18	07. 9	04. 51	16	E
7	C		29. 19	07. 7	04. 53	17	F
8	D		30. 19	07. 5	04. 55	18	G
9	E	Scots Pamp. fupp by K. Cha. 1. 1678	1 19	07. 3	04. 57	19	A
10	F		2 20	07. 1	04. 59	20	B
11	G		3 20	06. 59	05. 1	21	C
12	A	Term ends	4 20	06. 57	05. 3	22	D
13	B		5 21	06. 54	05. 0	23	E
14	C	Valentine	6 21	06. 52	05. 8	24	F
15	D	12 day Lon bridge	7 21	06. 50	05. 10	25	G
16	E	burned 1632.	8 21	06. 48	05. 12	26	A
17	F		9 21	06. 40	05. 14	27	B
18	G		10 22	06. 44	05. 10	28	C
19	A		11 22	06. 42	05. 18	Mar	D
20	B	Dutch beaten 1652	12 22	06. 40	05. 20	02	E
21	C		13 22	06. 38	05. 22	03	F
22	D	Earl Essex beh. 1600	14 22	06. 30	05. 24	04	G
23	E		15 22	06. 34	05. 20	05	A
24	F	Math. Apost	16 22	06. 32	05. 28	06	B
25	G		17 21	06. 30	05. 30	07	C
26	A		18 21	06. 20	05. 31	08	D
27	B	Augustine	19 21	06. 27	05. 33	09	E
28	C		20 21	06. 24	05. 30	10	F

Obferue that when it is Leap (which is every 4th) year
Then February hath 29 dayes And S^t Mathias day
Falls to be upon the 25 day

March XXXI dayes

Week dayes	Dom. Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place		Suns rising		Suns setting		Forreing Account	
			D	M	H	M	H	M		
1	D	David	21.	21	06.	20	05	40	11	G
2	E	Chad	22.	20	06.	18	05	42	12	A
3	F		23.	20	06.	10	05	44	13	B
4	G	Lo: Broak slain	24.	19	06.	14	05	40	14	C
5	A	1649	25.	19	06.	12	05	49	15	D
6	B		26.	18	06.	08	05	51	10	E
7	C		27.	18	06.	00	05	54	17	F
8	D	Earl of Hol: Capel w Hamble betw: 1693	28.	18	06.	04	05	56	18	G
9	E		29.	17	06.	02	05	58	19	A
10	F		30.	16	06.	00	05	00	20	B
11	G	War Proc: against y	1.	16	05.	58	06	02	21	C
12	A	Dutch 1665	2.	15	05.	50	06	04	22	D
13	B	Scar deli: to y K by Capt. Brown 1642	3.	14	05.	54	06	00	23	E
14	C		4.	14	05.	52	06	08	24	F
15	D		5.	13	05.	50	06	10	25	G
16	E		6.	12	05.	48	06	12	20	A
17	F		7.	11	05.	40	06	14	27	B
18	G		8.	10	05.	44	06	10	28	C
19	A	1649 56	9.	09	05.	42	06	18	29	D
20	B		10.	08	05.	40	06	20	30	E
21	C		11.	07	05.	38	06	22	31	F
22	D	Paulinus	12.	06	05.	30	06	24	Apr	G
23	E		13.	05	05.	34	06	26	2	A
24	F		14.	04	05.	32	06	28	3	B
25	G	Annun Mary	15.	03	05.	30	06	30	4	C
26	A	Cher Do Light 1644	16.	02	05.	28	06	32	5	D
27	B	K Ja: dyed 1625	17.	01	05.	20	06	34	6	E
28	C	Capt Bro Bush betw:	18.	00	05.	24	06	36	7	F
29	D	Gen Fairfax his Com- mand: alt: by y Co 1695	18.	08	05.	22	06	38	8	G
30	E		19.	07	05.	20	06	40	9	A
31	F		20.	05	05.	18	06	42	10	B

April xxx dayes

Week dayes	Dom. Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place		Suns rising		Suns setting		Forreing Account	
1	G	Our Ann: d ^d 1619	D	M	H	M	H	M	11	C
2	A		21	54	05	16	06	44	12	D
3	B		22	53	05	14	06	40	13	E
4	C	Peace concl betwe Dutch & Eng: 1654	23	51	05	12	06	48	14	F
5	D		24	50	05	10	06	50	15	G
6	E		25	48	05	8	06	52	16	A
7	F	Col Penruel & Jone exum Whitehall 1659	26	47	05	6	06	54	17	B
8	G		27	45	05	5	06	55	18	C
9	A		28	43	05	3	06	57	19	D
10	B	M Syndercon flak under Scafl Tow 1656	29	42	05	2	06	58	20	E
11	C		0	40	05	0	07	0	21	F
12	D		1	38	04	57	07	3	22	G
13	E	PRupert took Barwick	2	37	04	55	07	5	23	A
14	F		3	35	04	53	07	7	24	B
15	G		4	33	04	51	07	0	25	C
16	A		5	31	04	49	07	11	26	D
17	B		6	29	04	47	07	13	27	E
18	C		7	27	04	45	07	15	28	F
19	D	12 year Parl en 1657	8	25	04	43	07	17	29	G
20	E		9	23	04	41	07	19	30	A
21	F	Ma Gen Hains flak 1657	10	21	04	39	07	21	May	B
22	G		11	19	04	38	07	22	2	C
23	A	S George	12	17	04	36	07	24	3	D
24	B	K Ch 107 Sc A 1640	13	15	04	34	07	26	4	E
25	C	Mark Evang	14	13	04	32	07	28	5	F
26	D		15	11	04	30	07	30	6	G
27	E	Rogation	16	9	04	28	07	32	7	A
28	F		17	7	04	27	07	33	8	B
29	G		18	5	04	25	07	35	9	C
30	A		19	4	04	23	07	37	10	D
			20	0	04	21	07	39		

May XXXI dayes

Week dayes	Dom. Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place	Suns rising	Suns setting	Foreing Account
			D M H M	H M	H M	
1	B	Phill & Jacob	20 58	04 19	07 42	11 E
2	C		21 56	04 17	07 43	12 F
3	D	Plague in Lon. 1665	22 53	04 15	07 45	13 G
4	E		23 51	04 14	07 40	14 A
5	F		24 48	04 12	07 48	15 B
6	G		25 40	04 11	07 40	16 C
7	A		26 44	04 10	07 50	17 D
8	B	K.Ch. II. prop. 111	27 41	04 8	07 52	18 F
9	C	Lon. & Westmin. 1666	28 39	04 7	07 53	19 F
10	D		20 36	04 0	07 54	20 G
11	F		II 34	04 4	07 56	21 A
12	F	L. of Staf. heb. 1691	1 31	04 3	07 57	22 B
13	G		2 29	04 2	07 58	23 C
14	A		3 26	04 0	08 0	24 D
15	B		4 21	03 59	08 1	25 E
16	C	E of Castlehaven	5 21	03 58	08 2	26 F
17	D	beheaded 1631	6 18	03 57	08 3	27 G
18	E	Whit hall & Some	7 16	03 50	08 4	28 A
19	F	hour Vor to be sold	8 12	03 55	08 5	29 B
20	G		9 10	03 53	08 7	30 C
21	A		10 8	03 52	08 8	31 D
22	B	French K. & his Arm	11 5	03 51	08 9	June E
23	C	at Dunkirk. 1671	12 2	03 50	08 10	2 F
24	D		13 0	03 40	08 11	3 G
25	E	Kent Insurr. 1648	13 57	03 48	08 12	4 A
26	F	Fire at S ^t Katharine	14 54	03 47	08 13	5 B
27	G		15 51	03 40	08 14	6 C
28	A		16 49	03 45	08 15	7 D
29	B	K. Ch. 2 Nat. 1660	17 46	03 45	08 15	8 E
30	C		18 43	03 43	08 16	9 F
31	D		19 40	03 43	08 17	10 G

June x x x dayes

Week dayes	Dom Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place		Suns rising		Suns setting		Forreing Account	
			D	M	H	M	H	M		
1	E	A Fight betw. y ^e Dut. & En. 1652	20	37	3	42	8	18	11	A
2	F		21	34	3	42	8	18	12	B
3	G		22	32	3	42	8	18	13	C
4	A		23	29	3	41	8	19	14	D
5	B		24	26	3	41	8	19	15	E
6	C		25	23	3	41	8	19	16	F
7	D		26	20	3	41	8	19	17	G
8	E	S ^t Hen Slingsby Dr. How et behav ^r	27	17	3	41	8	19	18	A
9	F		28	15	3	41	8	19	19	B
10	G		29	12	3	41	8	19	20	C
11	A		69	0	3	41	8	19	21	D
12	B		1	6	3	41	8	19	22	E
13	C		2	3	3	41	8	19	23	F
14	D		3	0	3	41	8	19	24	G
15	E	S ^t Henry Vane be headed 1662	4	57	3	41	8	19	25	A
16	F		5	55	3	41	8	19	26	B
17	G		6	51	3	41	8	19	27	C
18	A	Naseby Fight 1645	7	48	3	41	8	19	28	D
19	B		8	40	3	42	8	18	29	E
20	C		9	43	3	42	8	18	30	F
21	D	Lefcester surre ^{nder} 1645	10	40	3	42	8	18	July	G
22	E	Colchester besi ^{eged} 1644	11	37	3	43	8	17	2	A
23	F	Creperady figh ^t 1644	12	34	3	44	8	16	3	B
24	G	John Baptist	13	31	3	44	8	16	4	C
25	A	24 Dunkirk tak ^{en}	13	28	3	45	8	15	5	D
26	B	1678	14	25	3	46	8	14	6	E
27	C		15	22	3	47	8	13	7	F
28	D		16	20	3	48	8	12	8	C
29	E	S Peter Apol	17	17	3	40	8	11	9	D
30	F	Com. r Paul	18	14	3	50	8	10	10	E

July xxxi dayes

Week dayes	Dom Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place		Suns rising		Suns setting		Forreing Account	
			D	M	H	M	H	M		
1	G	Marl. More Fig	19	11	03	51	08	0	11	C
2	A	1699	20	8	03	51	08	8	12	D
3	B	Martin	21	5	03	52	08	8	13	E
4	C	5 d. K. Char. ent	22	2	03	53	08	7	14	F
5	D	Gmld hall 1660	23	0	03	54	08	6	15	G
6	E	12 d. G. Monck	23	57	03	56	08	4	16	A
7	F	cr. D. Albem. 1669	24	54	03	57	08	3	17	B
8	G	Don Sa Portug	25	51	03	58	08	2	18	C
9	A	& Coll. Ger. bel	26	48	03	50	08	1	19	D
10	B	1659	27	46	04	0	08	0	20	E
11	C	G. Goring rout	28	43	04	2	07	58	21	F
12	D	at Lang fight 1699	20	40	04	3	07	57	22	G
13	E	E. Essex vot. G.	28	37	04	4	07	50	23	A
14	F	Parl. Army 1642	1	35	04	0	07	54	24	B
15	G	S Swithins	2	32	04	7	07	53	25	C
16	A		3	30	04	8	07	52	26	D
17	B	Crom Army	4	27	04	10	07	50	27	E
18	C	at Berwick 1650	5	24	04	11	07	49	28	F
19	D	Dogg dayes beg	6	21	04	12	07	48	29	G
20	E		7	19	04	14	07	46	30	A
21	F		8	16	04	15	07	45	31	B
22	G		9	13	04	17	07	43	Aug	C
23	A	Crom Army	10	11	04	18	07	42	2	D
24	B	at Edenbor 1650	11	8	04	20	07	40	3	E
25	C	James Apostle	12	0	04	22	07	38	4	F
26	D		13	3	04	23	07	37	5	G
27	E		14	1	04	25	07	35	6	A
28	F	4 day Pow blow	14	8	04	27	07	33	7	B
29	G	at Hermitage 1657	15	6	04	28	07	32	8	C
30	A	S ^r W. Waller vot	16	3	04	36	07	30	9	D
31	B	Parl. Army 1649	17	1	04	32	07	28	10	E

August XXXI dayes

Week dayes	Dom Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place		Suns rising		Suns setting		Forreing Account
			D	M	H	M	H	M	
1	C	Lammas	18	48	04	35	07	20	11 F
2	D	Stephen Mart	19	46	04	36	07	24	12 G
3	E		20	41	04	38	07	22	13 A
4	F		21	41	04	40	07	20	14 B
5	G		22	39	04	41	07	19	15 C
6	A		23	37	04	43	07	17	16 D
7	B		24	36	04	45	07	15	17 E
8	C	Liberty try ^{all} 1655	25	32	04	47	07	13	18 F
9	D		26	30	04	48	07	12	19 G
10	E		27	28	04	50	07	10	20 A
11	F	S ^t Rob Holmes burn	28	20	04	52	07	8	21 B
12	G	50 ships at y ^e Fly	29	24	04	54	07	0	22 C
13	A	1666	112	22	04	56	07	4	23 D
14	B	Cap Allen his	1	19	04	58	07	2	24 E
15	C	Troop taken 1645	2	17	05	0	07	0	25 F
16	D		3	15	05	2	06	58	26 G
17	E		4	13	05	4	06	56	27 A
18	F		5	11	05	6	06	54	28 B
19	G		6	9	05	8	06	52	29 C
20	A	KC: 1. 2 ^d set up his Stan. 1643	7	8	05	10	06	50	30 D
21	B		8	6	05	12	06	48	31 E
22	C		9	4	05	14	06	46	Sep F
23	D	Huntingt. taken 1645	10	2	05	16	06	44	2 G
24	E	Barth Apostle	11	0	05	18	06	42	3 A
25	F		11	58	05	20	06	40	4 B
26	G	Colchest surren &	12	57	05	22	06	38	5 C
27	A	S ^t Cha: Lucas S ^c Gen	13	55	05	24	06	36	6 D
28	B	Lille slain 1648	14	53	05	26	06	34	7 E
29	C	Dogg dayes end	15	52	05	28	06	32	8 F
30	D		16	50	05	30	06	30	9 G
31	E		17	49	05	32	06	28	10 A

Septemb xxx dayes.

Week dayes	Dom Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place	Suns rising	Suns setting	Foreing Account
			D M	H M	H M	
1	F		18 47	05 35	06 25	11 B
2	G	Lond. burnt 1666	19 46	05 37	06 23	12 C
3	A	Dunbar fight 1650	20 44	05 39	06 21	13 D
4	B		21 43	05 41	06 19	14 E
5	C		22 41	05 43	06 17	15 F
6	D		23 40	05 45	06 15	16 G
7	E		24 30	05 47	06 13	17 A
8	F		25 37	05 49	06 11	18 B
9	G		26 30	05 51	06 9	19 C
10	A		27 35	05 53	06 7	20 D
11	B	Glocester reliv:	28 34	05 56	06 4	21 E
12	C	by y ^e Essex 1645	29 33	05 58	06 2	22 F
13	D	The Dir. of Glof	30 31	06 0	06 0	23 G
14	E	ter: dyed, 1660	1 30	06 2	05 58	24 A
15	F		2 29	06 4	05 56	25 B
16	G		3 28	06 0	05 54	26 C
17	A		4 27	06 9	05 51	27 D
18	B		5 26	06 11	05 49	28 E
19	C	Dutch beaten	6 25	06 13	05 47	29 F
20	D	by L. Sandw 1665	7 25	06 15	05 45	30 G
21	E	Mathew Apost	8 24	06 17	05 43	01 A
22	F		9 23	06 19	05 41	2 B
23	G		10 22	06 21	05 39	3 C
24	A	Rorton Heath	11 22	06 23	05 37	4 D
25	B	battle 1645	12 21	06 25	05 35	5 E
26	C	Dir Buckingham	13 20	06 27	05 33	6 F
27	D	slain by Felfron	14 20	06 29	05 31	7 G
28	E	1638	15 19	06 31	05 29	8 A
29	F	S Michael	16 19	06 33	05 27	9 B
30	G		17 18	06 35	05 25	10 C

Octob. XXXI dayes

Week dayes	Dom Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place		Suns rising		Suns setting		Foreing Account	
			D	M	H	M	H	M		
1	A		18	18	06	38	05	22	11	D
2	B		19	17	06	40	05	20	12	E
3	C	The Riv. Thames	20	17	06	42	05	18	13	F
4	D	Flo: rising house	21	16	06	44	05	10	14	G
5	E		22	16	06	46	05	14	15	A
6	F	K. Ch. I. return	23	16	06	48	05	12	16	B
7	G	from Spain to En	24	16	06	50	05	10	17	C
8	A	1623	25	15	06	52	05	8	18	D
9	B		26	15	06	54	05	6	10	E
10	C		27	15	06	56	05	4	20	F
11	D		28	15	06	58	05	2	21	G
12	E	Eller Fmer. 1646	29	15	07	0	05	0	22	A
13	F	Balling House	30	15	07	2	04	58	23	B
14	G	taken by storm	1	15	07	4	04	50	24	C
15	A	Lewes Feast	2	15	07	0	04	54	25	D
16	B	Coll. Hacker &	3	15	07	8	04	52	26	E
17	C	Axtell exeat Lyb	4	15	07	10	04	50	27	F
18	D	Luke Evang	5	15	07	12	04	48	28	G
19	E	K. Ch. II. arrived	6	15	07	14	04	40	29	A
20	F	in France 1651	7	16	07	16	04	44	30	B
21	G		8	16	07	18	04	42	31	C
22	A		9	16	07	20	04	40	Nov	D
23	B	Edgemoor Battle	10	16	07	22	04	38	2	E
24	C		11	17	07	23	04	37	3	F
25	D	2 battle at New	12	17	07	25	04	35	4	G
26	E		13	18	07	27	04	33	5	A
27	F		14	18	07	29	04	31	6	B
28	G	Simon & Jude	15	19	07	31	04	29	7	C
29	A		16	19	07	33	04	27	8	D
30	B		17	19	07	34	04	20	9	E
31	C		18	20	07	36	04	24	10	F

November xxx dayes

West dayes	Dom Letter	Remarkable dayes	Suns place		Suns rising		Suns setting		Foreing Accounts	
			D	M	H	M	H	M		
1	D	All Saints	19	21	07	38	04	22	11	G
2	E	All Souls	20	21	07	30	04	21	12	A
3	F		21	22	07	41	04	19	13	B
4	G		22	23	07	42	04	18	14	C
5	A	Papists Conspi	23	23	07	44	04	16	15	D
6	B		24	24	07	46	04	14	16	E
7	C	Prin. Hen: dyed	25	25	07	47	04	13	17	F
8	D	at S ^t James's 1612	26	26	07	49	04	11	18	G
9	E		27	26	07	51	04	9	19	A
10	F		28	27	07	52	04	8	20	B
11	G	Martin	29	28	07	54	04	6	21	C
12	A	in this month	29	29	07	55	04	5	22	D
13	B	Were seen 3 Suns	1	30	07	57	04	3	23	E
14	C	in London 1642	2	31	07	58	04	2	24	F
15	D	Coll. Rainsbury	3	32	08	0	04	0	25	G
16	E	slain at Doncaster	4	33	08	1	03	1	26	A
17	F	1648	5	34	08	3	03	3	27	B
18	G		6	35	08	4	03	4	28	C
19	A	K Cha: 1 born	7	36	08	5	03	5	29	D
20	B	at Dumf: in Scotl	8	37	08	7	03	7	30	E
21	C		9	38	08	8	03	8	Dec	F
22	D		10	39	08	9	03	9	2	G
23	E	Old R. Orang	11	40	08	10	03	10	3	A
24	F	dyed 1660	12	41	08	11	03	11	4	B
25	G		13	42	08	12	03	12	5	C
26	A	appeared in Lon	14	43	08	13	03	13	6	D
27	B	a Comet 1664	15	45	08	13	03	13	7	E
28	C	Term ends	16	46	08	14	03	14	8	F
29	D		17	47	08	14	03	14	9	G
30	E	Andrew Apost.	18	48	08	15	03	15	10	A

Decemb xxxi dayes

Week dayes	Dom Letters	Remarkable dayes	Suns place	Suns rising	Suns setting	Foreing Accomr
			D M H M H M			
1	F		19 09 8	16 3	44 11	B
2	G	Latham House	20 51 8	16 3	44 12	C
3	A	Sturtoy Earl	21 52 8	17 3	43 13	D
4	B		22 53 8	17 3	43 14	E
5	C		23 54 8	18 3	42 15	F
6	D		24 56 8	18 3	42 16	G
7	E		25 57 8	18 3	42 17	A
8	F	Con Mary	26 58 8	19 3	41 18	B
9	G		28 0 8	19 3	41 19	C
10	A		29 1 8	19 3	41 20	D
11	B	Shortest day	W ^o 2 8	19 3	41 21	E
12	C		1 3 8	19 3	41 22	F
13	D		2 5 8	19 3	41 23	G
14	E		3 6 8	19 3	41 24	A
15	F		4 7 8	19 3	41 25	B
16	G	Crom sworn Lo	5 9 8	18 3	42 26	C
17	A	Protector 1653	6 10 8	18 3	42 27	D
18	B		7 11 8	18 3	42 28	E
19	C		8 13 8	17 3	43 29	F
20	D		9 14 8	17 3	43 30	G
21	E	Tho Apost	10 15 8	16 3	44 31	A
22	F		11 17 8	16 3	44 32	B
23	G	S ^t Alex: Carew	12 18 8	15 3	45 33	C
24	A	beheaded 1644	13 19 8	14 3	46 34	D
25	B	Christmas day	14 21 8	14 3	46 35	E
26	C	Stephen	15 22 8	13 3	47 36	F
27	D	Iohn Evang	16 23 8	12 3	48 37	G
28	E	Innocents day	17 25 8	12 3	48 38	A
29	F		18 26 8	11 3	49 39	B
30	G	S ^t Tho Fairfax	19 27 8	10 3	50 40	C
31	A	voted Gen 1644	20 28 8	9 3	51 41	D

Anno Dom	Domin Letter	Golden Numb	Epact	Suns Cicle	The use of the Almanack -
1677	G	6	6	6	<i>In the use of this Almanack the Dominical- letter must be alwayes known. Therfor this adjoyning Table will in forme you what it is for twenty years</i>
1678	F	7	17	7	
1679	E	8	28	8	
1680	D C	9	9	9	
1681	B	10	20	10	
1682	A	11	1	11	
1683	G	12	12	12	
1684	F E	13	23	13	
1685	D	14	4	14	
1686	C	15	15	15	
1687	B	16	20	10	<i>The use — First find a Dominical Letter by the table and that will serue for the — whole year proposed —</i>
1688	A G	17	7	17	
1689	F	18	18	18	
1690	E	19	29	19	
1691	D	1	11	20	
1692	C B	2	22	21	
1693	A	3	3	22	
1694	G	4	14	23	
1695	F	5	25	24	
1696	E D	6	6	25	
1697	C	7	17	26	<i>Example In the year 1678 y first Thursday in Iune I would know what day of the month it is. And doe find by the- Table the Dominical letter to be F. which will be y second day, and first Sunday of the month, and Thursday will be the 6 day</i>
1698	B	8	28	27	
1699	A	9	9	28	
1700	G F	10	20	1	
1701	E	11	1	2	
1702	D	12	12	3	
1703	C	13	23	4	
1704	B A	14	4	5	
1705	G	15	15	6	
1706	F	16	26	7	
					<i>Printed for y Company of Stationers and are sold by y Author at the Hermitage in Wapping and by John Hills in Exchange Alley in Cörnehill,</i>

A plain & ready Table to finde Easter-day for ever, by the Golden Number, & Sunday Letter..

G. N	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
I	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
II	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1
III	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22
IV	Apr. 9	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
V	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
VI	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15
VII	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Mar. 31	Apr. 1
VIII	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 25	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22
IX	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 8
X	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1
XI	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22
XII	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
XIII	Mar. 20	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
XIV	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15
XV	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
XVI	Mar. 26	Apr. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 25
XVII	Apr. 16	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15
XVIII	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1
XIX	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22

Take this for a General rule, \bar{y}

The same day 7 weeks { before } Easter is { Shrove Sunday }
 { after } { Whitsunday }

A fortnight before { Shrove Sunday } { Septuagesima }
 { Whitsunday } is { Rogation Sunday }

And 3 Sunday after { Shrove Sunday } { Quadragesima }
 { Whitsunday } is { Trinity Sunday }

Also whensoever the Golden Number is 3, 6, 9, 12, 15
 or 18 Then the Epact is the same But

The Golden Numb 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 19
 Then the Epact is 11 | 22 | 14 | 25 | 17 | 28 | 20 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 20 | 7 | 29

*A Tide Table (by knowing the Moons age) to finde
the time of high-water at those Places following .*

Moons Age	<div> <div>Quinborough Portsmouth S Hampton</div> <div>Rochester Malden Aberdeen</div> <div>Graveland Downes Silly & Lyde</div> <div>Dundee Lisbon S Lucia's</div> <div>London Lumouth Whitby</div> <div>Barwick Flambrugh Bridlington</div> <div>Scarborough Cork haven Dungarvan</div> <div>Newcastle Humber Dartmouth</div> </div>															
	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
1 . 16	12.48	01.33	02.18	03.03	03.48	04.33	05.18	06.03								
2 . 17	01.50	02.21	03.06	03.51	04.36	05.21	06.06	06.51								
3 . 18	02.24	03.09	03.54	04.39	05.24	06.09	06.54	07.39								
4 . 19	03.12	03.57	04.42	05.27	06.12	06.57	07.42	08.27								
5 . 20	04.00	04.45	05.30	06.15	07.00	07.45	08.30	09.15								
6 . 21	04.48	05.33	06.18	07.03	07.48	08.33	09.18	10.03								
7 . 22	05.30	06.21	07.06	07.51	08.30	09.21	10.06	10.51								
8 . 23	06.14	07.09	07.54	08.39	09.24	10.09	10.54	11.39								
9 . 24	07.12	07.57	08.42	09.27	10.12	10.57	11.04	12.27								
10 . 25	08.00	08.45	09.30	10.15	11.00	11.45	12.30	01.15								
11 . 26	08.48	09.33	10.18	11.03	11.48	12.23	01.18	02.03								
12 . 27	09.36	10.21	11.06	11.51	12.30	01.21	02.00	02.51								
13 . 28	10.24	11.09	11.54	12.39	01.24	02.09	02.54	03.30								
14 . 29	11.12	11.57	12.42	01.27	02.12	02.57	03.42	04.24								
15 . 30	12.00	12.45	01.30	02.15	03.00	03.45	04.30	05.15								

*A plain and easie Table Shewing the true interest
due upon any sum of money from five shillings to
an Hundred pounds for a Year or under
after the Rate of six Pounds
in the Hundred*

		1 Mon	3 Mon	6 Mon	9 Mon	A year
		sh p q	sh p q	sh p q	sh p q	sh p q
Shill.	5	0.0.1	0.0.3	0.1.3	0.2.2	0.3.2
	10	0.0.2	0.1.3	0.3.2	0.5.2	0.7.0
	15	0.0.3	0.2.2	0.5.1	0.8.0	0.10.2
Pounds	1	0.1.0	0.3.2	0.7.0	0.10.2	1.2.1
	2	0.2.1	0.7.0	1.2.1	1.9.1	2.4.2
	3	0.3.2	0.10.2	1.9.1	2.7.3	3.0.3
	4	0.4.3	1.2.1	2.4.2	3.0.3	4.9.0
	5	0.6.0	1.6.0	3.0.0	4.0.0	6.0.0
	6	0.7.0	1.9.2	3.7.0	5.4.2	7.2.1
	7	0.8.1	2.1.0	4.2.1	6.3.1	8.4.2
	8	0.0.2	2.4.2	4.9.1	7.1.3	9.0.3
	9	0.10.3	2.8.1	5.4.2	8.0.3	10.9.0
		po.sh.p	po.sh.p	po.sh.p	po.sh.p	po.sh.p
Tens of pounds	10	0.1.0	0.3.0	0.6.0	0.9.0	0.12.0
	20	0.2.0	0.6.0	0.12.0	0.18.0	1.4.0
	30	0.3.0	0.9.0	0.18.0	1.7.0	1.16.0
	40	0.4.0	0.12.0	1.4.0	1.16.0	2.8.0
	50	0.5.0	0.15.0	1.10.0	2.5.0	3.0.0
	60	0.6.0	0.18.0	1.16.0	2.14.0	3.12.0
	70	0.7.0	1.1.0	2.2.0	3.3.0	4.4.0
	80	0.8.0	1.4.0	2.8.0	3.12.0	4.16.0
	90	0.9.0	1.7.0	3.14.0	4.1.0	5.8.0
	100	0.10.0	1.10.0	3.0.0	4.10.0	6.0.0

Kings of England before the Conquest

Kings of England since the Conquest

An.Mu.

Brute 1830

Memprick 1894

Bladud — 3100

Dunwallo 3522

Belinus — 3562

Lud — 3801

Casibellane 3895

An.Ch.

Arviragus 45

Lucius 180

Constantine 310

Constantine 340

Vortiger 448

Aurelius 482

Arthur 517

Egbert 800

Ethelwolf 837

Alfred 872

Canutus 1018

Edw Confess 1042

Harold 1066

THE NORMAN LINE

William the Conq^r --- 1066

William Rufus --- 1087

Henry I --- 1100

Stephen --- 1135

SAXON LINE RESTORED

Henry II --- 1145

Richard I --- 1189

John --- 1199

Henry III --- 1216

Edward I --- 1273

Edward II --- 1307

Edward III --- 1316

Richard II --- 1377

LINE OF LANCASTER

Henry III --- 1399

Henry V --- 1412

Henry VI --- 1422

LINE OF YORKE

Edward IV --- 1460

Edward V --- 1483

Richard III --- 1483

Union of the two Families

Henry VII --- 1485

Henry VIII --- 1509

Edward VI --- 1547

Queen Mary --- 1553

Queen Elizabeth --- 1558

Union of the two Kingdoms

James --- 1603

Charles I --- 1625

Charles II --- 1648

*A Table of the Lord-Mayors and Sheriffs
from the year 1660 to the year 1677.*

Anno Dom	Mayors	Sheriffs
1660	S ^r Tho. Aley ⁿ K ^t Bar ^t	{ Francis Warner } E ^s { William Love } E ^s
1661	S ^r Rich. Browne K ^t -	{ S ^r W ^m Bolton } K ^t { S ^r W ^m Peake } K ^t
1662	S ^r Joh. Fredrick K ^t -	{ Fran Aley ⁿ } E ^s { Sam Starling } E ^s
1663	S ^r Joh. Robinson K ^t Bar ^t	{ S ^r Tho Bludworth } K ^t { S ^r W ^m Turner } K ^t
1664	S ^r Anth. Bateman K ^t -	{ S ^r Rich Ford } K ^t { S ^r Rich Ryves } K ^t
1665	S ^r Joh. Sawrence K ^t -	{ S ^r Geor Waterman } K ^t { S ^r Char Doe } K ^t
1666	S ^r Tho. Bludworth K ^t -	{ S ^r Rob ^t Hanson } K ^t { S ^r W ^m Hooker } K ^t
1667	S ^r W ^m Bolton K ^t -	{ S ^r Rob ^t Viner } K ^t Bar ^t { S ^r Jos Sheldon } K ^t
1668	S ^r W ^m Peake K ^t -	{ S ^r Den Gauden } K ^t { S ^r Tho Davis } K ^t
1669	S ^r W ^m Turner K ^t -	{ M ^r Lo ⁿ Forth } E ^s { Fra Chaplen } E ^s
1670	S ^r Sam. Starling K ^t -	{ S ^r Lo ⁿ Smith } E ^s { M ^r La Edward } E ^s
1671	S ^r Rich. Ford K ^t -	{ Dan Forth } E ^s { Pat Ward } E ^s
1672	S ^r Geor. Waterman K ^t -	{ S ^r Louath Dawes } K ^t { S ^r Rob ^t Clayton } K ^t { S ^r Lo ⁿ More } K ^t
1673	S ^r Rob ^t Hanson K ^t -	{ S ^r W ^m Pritchard } K ^t { S ^r La Smith } K ^t
1674	S ^r W ^m Hooker K ^t -	{ S ^r Hen Tulse } K ^t { S ^r Rob ^t Gessery } K ^t
1675	S ^r Rob ^t Viner K ^t Bar ^t	{ S ^r Nath Herne } K ^t { S ^r Lo ⁿ Leithenulter } K ^t
1676	S ^r Joseph Sheldon K ^t -	{ S ^r Tho Gold } K ^t { S ^r Lo ⁿ Shorter } K ^t
1677	S ^r Tho. Davies K ^t	{ S ^r Lo ⁿ Peake } K ^t { S ^r Tho Stamp } K ^t

*This Table readily sheweth y^e exact day
her true Age: for Fiftene*

	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684
	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○
<i>January</i>	12 27	2 16	2 1	5 9	23 28	13 17	3 6
<i>February</i>	11 26	0 15	19 4	8 22	27 11	16 1	52 0
<i>March</i>	12 28	25 17	20 5	9 24	28 13	18 2	62 1
<i>April</i>	11 26	29 15	18 3	8 22	27 11	16 13	0 4 19
<i>May</i>	10 26	29 15	18 3	7 22	26 11	16 30	4 18
<i>June</i>	9 24	27 14	16 2	6 20	25 9	14 28	3 17
<i>July</i>	8 23	27 13	15 13	1 5	19 24	9 14	28 2 16
<i>August</i>	7 22	26 11	14 29	3 19	22 8	12 26	13 14
<i>September</i>	5 20	24 10	12 27	2 17	2 1	6 10	25 28 13 1
<i>October</i>	5 19	24 9	13 27	15 17	20 6	10 25	28 13 1
<i>November</i>	4 18	23 7	11 25	29 15	19 5	8 24	26 12 1
<i>December</i>	3 17	22 7	11 25	29 15	18 4	8 23	26 11 1

at day of y^e New and full Moone as likewise
 steene years to come from y^e year 1678, to 1692

Fig 11

1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692
3 16 84	16 85	16 86	16 87	16 88	16 89	16 90	16 91	16 92
3 6 2 24	10 13 29	3 18 22	7 11 25 30	14 19	4 8 23			
1 5 20 23	9 12 28	2 17 21	6 9 24 28	13 18	2 7 21			
2 6 21 24	10 14 29	3 18 21	7 11 26 30	14 19	4 7 22			
0 4 19 23	9 12 28	2 17 20	5 9 24 28	14 18	2 6 20			
0 4 18 23	8 12 27 30	1 17 10	5 9 24 28	13 17 23 31	6 20			
8 3 17 21	6 10 25 29	15 17	3 7 22 26	11 16 30	4 18			
8 2 16 21	6 10 24 29	14 17	3 6 22 25	11 15 30	4 18			
6 13 14 10	4 9 23 27	13 15 13 1	5 20 24	9 13 28 23 1	16			
5 28 13 18	2 7 21 26	11 14 29	3 19 22	8 12 27 30	5			
5 28 13 17	2 7 21 25	10 14 28	3 18 22	8 11 26 29	15			
4 26 12 16 130	5 19 24	9 12 27	1 16 20	6 9 25 27	13			
3 26 11 15 30	5 19 24	8 12 26	13 16 20	6 9 25 27	13			

A Table shewing the true Hour of the day, by a plain Staff, divided into 10 equal parts

Ho. before Ho. after noon		12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June	11	5 b	6	7 b	9 c	13 b	19 a	30	57 a
	1	5 b	6	7 b	10	13 c	19 b	30 b	59
May	21	5 c	6 b	7 c	10 a	14	20 a	32	58 a
	11	6 a	6 c	8 a	10 c	14 c	21 b	35	58 b
April	30	7	7 b	9	11 b	16	23	40	108
	20	7 c	8 a	10	12 c	17 b	26 b	48	106
March	9	8 c	9 a	11	14	19 b	30	62 a	
	30	10	10 b	12 a	15 c	22 a	36 b	92 a	
Feb.	20	11 a	12	14	18	26	46	182	
	10	13	13 c	16	21	31 a	62 c		
Jan.	28	15	16	18 c	24 c	39	97 a		
	18	17 b	18 b	22	29 c	51	210		
Decemb.	8	20 b	21 c	26	36	70 c			
	29	24	25 b	31	46	110			
Nov.	19	28	29 c	37	59	208			
	9	32	34 b	44	76	829			
Octob.	30	36	39	51	97				
	21	39	42 b	56 b	117				
Septemb.	11	40	43 c	59	126				
	1								
	11								

Note that a, stands for quarter of a part, b for half a part, and c for three quarters.

To find the hour of the day by this Table.

Take a Staff of what length you please, and (with a Pair of Compasses) divide it into 10 equal parts, marking them upon the Staff; then in some plain level place, where the Sun doth shine, set it up right, and mark where the end of the shadow thereof falls, which done, measure with your Staff, the length of the shadow and note the parts it contains, which find out in this Table, against the day of the Month, and over head, you have the true hour of the day.

Suppose the 9 of April or 13 of August, I should find the shadow of the Staff to be 30 partes and a quarter (that is three Staff lengths and a quarter) therefore seeking in the Table against the said dayes I see over-head, that it is then either 7 a clock in the morning, or 5 in the afternoon so that if your observation was in the morning it was 7 but if in the after noon, 5 a clock:

By this Example, you may see the ease, and excellent use of the Table which is as ready as any manable Sun-Dial; so that wheresoever you are or travell, you may (having this Book about you) speedily know the true hour, &c.

*A Perpetual Table of Break of day; Sun rise, planetary
hour, etc. in the Latitude of London*

	Break of day	Twilight	Sun rise	Sun set	Long day	Long night	Pl by D.	H by N	Pl by D.	H by N
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Janu	15.54	6.6	8.23	3.58	7.56	16.4	0.40	1.20		
	11.5.4	6.18	7.49	4.11	8.23	15.38	0.42	1.18		
	21.5.35	6.25	7.34	4.26	8.52	15.8	0.44	1.16		
	1.5.17	6.43	7.17	4.45	9.26	14.34	0.47	1.13		
Febr	11.5.0	7.0	6.59	5.10	10.21	13.58	0.50	1.10		
	21.4.45	7.15	6.47	5.18	10.56	13.24	0.54	1.6		
	1.4.20	7.40	6.23	5.30	11.24	12.46	0.56	1.4		
March	11.3.59	8.1	6.06	6.012	12.012	12.0	1.0	1.0		
	21.3.34	8.27	5.47	6.18	12.36	11.24	1.3	0.57		
	1.3.55	8.55	5.20	6.40	13.20	10.40	1.7	0.53		
April	11.2.38	9.27	4.58	7.214	4.9.56	1.10	0.50			
	21.2.2	9.58	4.40	7.20	4.40	9.20	1.13	0.47		
	11.3.0	1.30	4.22	7.38	25.10	8.44	1.16	0.44		
May	11.0.30	11.30	3.08	5.115	42.8.18	1.18	0.42			
	21. All day	No light	3.55	8.516	10.7.50	1.20	0.40			
June	11. and but		3.50	8.1016	20.7.40	1.21	0.39			
	21. no Twilight		3.57	8.1016	20.7.40	1.22	0.38			
	1. Night light		3.57	8.3.16	6.7.54	1.20	0.40			
July	11.0.42	11.18	4.9	5.115	42.8.18	1.18	0.4			
	21.1.22	10.38	4.21	7.39	15.18	8.42	1.16	0.44		
	1.2.0	10.0	4.39	7.214	42.6.18	1.14	0.46			
August	11.2.21	9.39	4.58	7.214	4.6.56	1.10	0.50			
	21.3.0	9.0	5.16	6.44	13.28	10.32	1.7	0.53		
	1.3.30	8.30	5.35	6.25	12.46	11.14	1.3	0.57		
Septem	11.3.59	8.1	5.56	6.412	8.11.52	1.0	1.0			
	21.4.19	7.41	6.16	5.44	11.28	12.32	1.57	1.3		
	1.4.48	7.12	6.36	5.24	10.48	13.12	0.54	1.6		
October	11.5.0	7.0	6.56	5.410	8.13.52	0.50	1.10			
	21.5.18	6.47	7.15	4.45	9.50	14.30	0.47	1.13		
	1.5.37	6.27	7.34	4.26	8.52	15.8	0.44	1.16		
Novem	11.5.45	6.17	7.49	4.11	8.22	15.38	0.47	1.18		
	21.5.54	6.08	8.13	3.59	7.58	16.4	0.40	1.20		
	1.5.57	6.3	8.23	3.50	7.40	16.20	0.39	1.21		
Decem	11.6.0	6.0	8.13	3.47	7.34	16.26	0.38	1.22		
	21.5.8	6.2	8.8	3.52	7.44	16.16	0.39	1.21		

Note that a double for equator of
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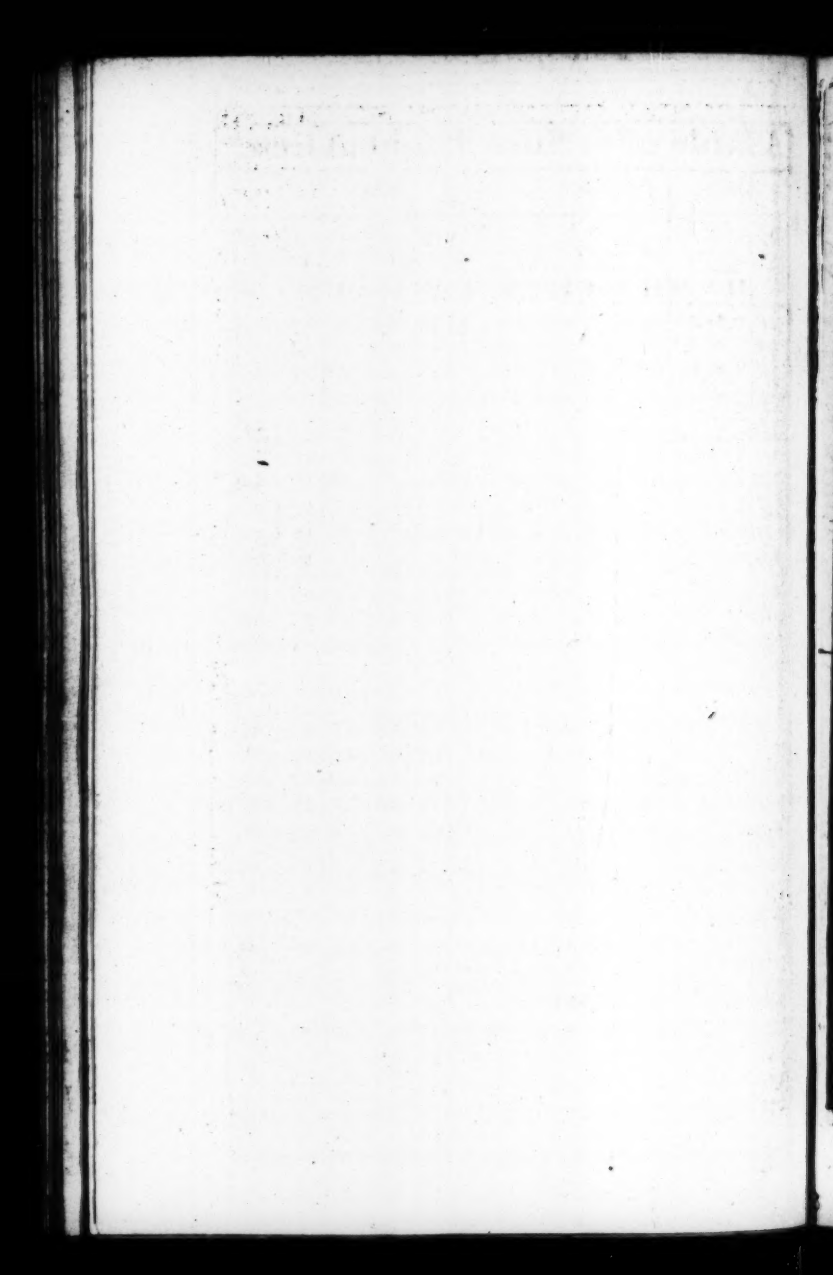
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ATable of y Sun's Right Ascen:

	Janua:	Febr:	March	April	May.	June.
Days	Right Ascen:	Right Ascen:	Right Ascen:	Right Ascen:	Right Ascen:	Right Ascen:
	H . M	H . M	H . M	H . M	H . M	H . M
1	19.35	21.42	23.28	01.21	03.14	05.19
2	19.39	21.46	23.32	01.25	03.18	05.23
3	19.43	21.50	23.36	01.29	03.22	05.27
4	19.47	21.54	23.39	01.33	03.26	05.31
5	19.51	21.58	23.43	01.36	03.30	05.36
6	19.56	22.02	23.46	01.40	03.34	05.40
7	20.00	22.06	23.50	01.44	03.38	05.44
8	20.04	22.10	23.53	01.47	03.42	05.48
9	20.09	22.14	23.57	01.51	03.46	05.52
10	20.13	22.17	00.01	01.54	03.50	05.56
11	20.17	22.21	00.05	01.58	03.54	06.00
12	20.22	22.25	00.08	02.02	03.58	06.04
13	20.26	22.29	00.12	02.06	04.02	06.08
14	20.30	22.33	00.15	02.10	04.06	06.12
15	20.34	22.36	00.19	02.13	04.10	06.17
16	20.38	22.40	00.23	02.17	04.14	06.21
17	20.42	22.44	00.26	02.21	04.18	06.25
18	20.46	22.48	00.30	02.25	04.22	06.29
19	20.50	22.52	00.33	02.29	04.26	06.33
20	20.54	22.55	00.37	02.32	04.30	06.38
21	20.58	22.59	00.41	02.36	04.34	06.42
22	21.03	23.03	00.44	02.40	04.38	06.46
23	21.07	23.06	00.48	02.44	04.42	06.50
24	21.11	23.10	00.52	02.48	04.46	06.54
25	21.15	23.13	00.55	02.51	04.50	06.58
26	21.19	23.17	00.59	02.55	04.54	07.02
27	21.23	23.21	01.03	02.59	04.58	07.06
28	21.27	23.25	01.06	03.03	05.02	07.10
29	21.31		01.10	03.07	05.06	07.14
30	21.35		01.14	03.10	05.11	07.19
31	21.38		01.17		05.15	

A Table of y Suns Right Ascen:

	July.	August	Septem	Octo:	Novem	Decem
Days	Right Ascen:	Right Ascen:	Right Ascen:	Right Ascen:	Right Ascen:	Right Ascen:
	H · M	H · M	H · M	H · M	H · M	H · M
1	07.23	09.25	11.19	13.08	15.07	17.15
2	07.27	09.29	11.23	13.12	15.11	17.20
3	07.31	09.33	11.26	13.15	15.15	17.25
4	07.35	09.37	11.30	13.19	15.19	17.29
5	07.39	09.40	11.33	13.22	15.23	17.34
6	07.43	09.44	11.37	13.26	15.27	17.38
7	07.47	09.48	11.41	13.30	15.31	17.42
8	07.51	09.51	11.44	13.34	15.36	17.47
9	07.55	09.55	11.48	13.38	15.40	17.51
10	07.59	09.58	11.51	13.41	15.45	17.56
11	08.03	10.02	11.55	13.45	15.49	18.00
12	08.07	10.06	11.59	13.49	15.53	18.05
13	08.11	10.10	12.02	13.53	15.58	18.09
14	08.15	10.14	12.06	13.57	16.02	18.14
15	08.19	10.17	12.09	14.00	16.07	18.19
16	08.23	10.21	12.13	14.04	16.11	18.24
17	08.27	10.25	12.17	14.08	16.15	18.28
18	08.31	10.28	12.20	14.12	16.19	18.33
19	08.35	10.32	12.24	14.16	16.23	18.37
20	08.39	10.35	12.27	14.20	16.28	18.41
21	08.43	10.39	12.31	14.24	16.32	18.45
22	08.47	10.43	12.35	14.28	16.36	18.49
23	08.51	10.46	12.38	14.32	16.40	18.54
24	08.55	10.50	12.42	14.36	16.44	18.58
25	08.58	10.53	12.45	14.39	16.49	19.03
26	09.02	10.57	12.49	14.43	16.53	19.07
27	09.06	11.01	12.53	14.47	16.57	19.11
28	09.10	11.04	12.57	14.51	17.02	19.16
29	09.14	11.08	13.01	14.55	17.06	19.20
30	09.17	11.11	13.04	14.59	17.11	19.25
31	09.21	11.15		15.03		19.30



**A Table of γ Magnitudes, Right
Ascension in Hours and Minuts, and
Degrees and Minuts, & γ Declination
North or South of 33 fixed Stars.**

Names of γ Stars.	M	R.Asc.		Decl.		N
		D.	MD.	MH.	M	S
Pole Star or last in γ lictor	2	71	53	87	33	0.32 N
Andromedas Girdle	2	22	31	33	50	0.50 N
Medusæ's head.	3	41	27	39	35	2.46 N
Perseus right side.	2	44	30	48	33	2.58 N
Middle of the Pleiades.	5	51	22	23	06	3.26 N
Bulls eye.	1	64	0	15	48	4.16 N
Hercus or Goat.	1	72	44	45	36	4.51 N
Orions left foot.	1	74	30	8	38	4.58 S
Midstar in Orions Girdle.	2	79	45	1	28	5.19 S
Orions right shoulder.	2	84	5	7	18	5.36 N
Auriga or Waggoner.	2	84	45	44	56	5.39 N
Great Dog.	1	97	24	16	13	6.30 N
Castor. or Apollo.	2	108	00	32	30	7.12 N
Little dog.	1	110	20	6	6	7.21 N
Poullux or Hercules.	2	110	25	28	48	7.22 N
Hydraes heart.	1	137	36	7	10	9.10 S
Lions heart.	1	147	30	13	39	9.30 N
Great Bears fore guard.	2	160	48	63	32	10.43 N
Lions tail.	1	172	45	16	32	11.31 N
Virgins Spike.	1	196	43	9	11	13.07 N
Last in Great Bears tail.	2	203	36	51	5	13.34 N
Arcturius.	1	209	56	21	4	14.00 N
Little Bears fore guard.	2	222	46	75	36	14.52 N
Brightest in γ Crown.	3	231	00	27	43	15.24 N
Scorpions heart.	1	242	23	25	39	16.09 S
Hercules head.	3	254	40	14	51	16.59 N
Lira. or harp.	1	276	27	38	30	18.25 N
Eagle. or Vulture.	1	293	28	8	1	19.35 N
Swans tail.	2	307	30	44	5	20.30 N
Dolphins head.	3	307	53	15	0	20.32 N
Pegasus mouth.	1	321	50	8	19	21.27 N
Pomahant.	3	339	30	31	17	22.38 S
Pegasus lower wing.	2	358	50	23	22	23.55 N

**A Table for $\frac{y}{r}$ Purchases at 5^l 6^l
8^l and 10^l Per Cent.
Compound interest,**

	at 5 pr Cent	at 6 pr Cent	at 8 pr Cent	at 10 pr Cent	The Use of the Table
Y	MY	MY	MY	MY	
1	0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 Look in the first Column
2	1	10 1	10 1	9 1	9 for 51 years, and right
3	2	9 2	8 2	7 2	6 against it under 5 per
4	3	7 3	6 3	4 3	2 Cent, you shall find 18 3.
5	4	4 4	3 4	0 3	0 Which shews the Lease is
6	5	1 4	11 4	7 4	4 worth 18 years purchase
7	5	9 5	7 5	2 4	11 and 3 months which is a
8	6	6 6	3 5	0 5	4 quarter of a year.
9	7	1 6	10 6	8 5	9 So that if the Rent were
10	7	9 7	4 6	9 6	2 10 a year, then 18 times 10
11	8	4 7	11 7	2 6	6 13 180 ^l and the quarter
12	9	5 8	10 7	11 7	1 of 1 the year is 2 10 in
13	10	5 9	9 8	7 7	7 all 18 2 10 ^l and so much
14	11	4 10	8 9	1 8	0 is the Lease worth in
15	12	1 11	2 9	7 8	4 ready Money, at 5
16	13	10 11	9 10	0 8	11 per cent. — But if
17	14	6 12	4 10	4 9	1 the purchaser would
18	15	1 13	9 10	8 9	2 have 6 ^l 8 ^l or 10 ^l
19	16	2 13	3 10	11 0	3 profit for his
20	17	2 13	7 11	2 0	4 Money, then
21	18	7 13	11 11	3 0	6 1. profit for his
22	19	1 15	1 11	12 0	9 6 Money the
23	20	3 16	0 13	5 0	10 8 Lease is
24	21	11 16	3 13	4 10	11 20 worth
25	22	4 16	5 13	5 10	0 1. s d
26	23	7 16	6 13	6 10	0 purchase
27	24	9 16	7 13	6 10	0 which
28	25	0 16	8 13	6 10	0 Come to but
29	26	0 16	8 13	6 10	0 99-3-0
30	27	0 16	8 13	6 10	0

Fee.

A Table for buying or selling any thing
by y Hundred, counting 12 to y
Hundred.

The Use of this Table may appear in this
following Example.

If one pound Cost 4 pence 3 farthings, what will the hundred Cost? Look in y first
Column for 4 pence 3 farthings, 3 pence under d and 3 far under q the right
against it in the second Column you will find 2 pounds, 4 shilling, and 4
pence, and for much will 112 pound Cost.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	0	1	4		1	4	0	4		1	4
	2	0	4	0		2	4	8	0		2	4
	3	0	7	0		3	4	11	0		3	4
1	4	0	9	4	10	0	4	13	4			
	1	0	11	8		1	4	15	8			
	2	0	14	0		2	4	18	0			
	3	0	16	4		3	5	0	4			
2	0	0	18	8	11	0	5	2	8			
	1	1	1	0		1	5	5	0			
	2	1	3	4		2	5	7	4			
	3	1	5	8		3	5	9	8			
3	0	1	8	0	12	0	5	12	0			
	1	1	10	4		1	5	14	4			
	2	1	12	8		2	5	16	8			
	3	1	15	0		3	5	19	0			
4	0	1	17	4	13	0	6	1	4			
	1	1	19	8		1	6	3	8			
	2	2	2	0		2	6	6	0			
	3	2	4	4		3	6	8	4			
5	0	2	6	8	14	0	6	10	8			
	1	2	9	0		1	6	13	0			
	2	2	11	4		2	6	15	4			
	3	2	13	8		3	6	17	8			
6	0	2	16	0	15	0	7	0	0			
	1	2	18	4		1	7	2	4			
	2	3	0	8		2	7	4	8			
	3	3	3	0		3	7	7	0			
7	0	3	5	4	16	0	7	9	4			
	1	3	7	8		1	7	11	8			
	2	3	10	0		2	7	14	0			
	3	3	12	4		3	7	16	4			
8	0	3	14	8	17	0	7	18	8			
	1	3	17	0		1	8	1	0			
	2	3	19	4		2	8	3	4			
	3	4	1	8		3	8	5	8			
9	0	4	4	0	18	0	8	0	0			

A Catalogue containing all y

Shires	Citt	Bish	Mar	Cath	Pch	Riv	Brid	Char	Ter	Par
Kent	2	2	17	8	398	6	14	0	0	23
Suffex	1	1	18	1	312	2	10	0	4	53
Surrey	1	0	6	0	140	1	7	0	1	17
Middlesex	2	1	3	0	73	1	3	0	1	14
Hants shire	1	1	18	5	255	4	17	0	4	23
Dorset shire	1	0	18	5	248	3	20	1	3	12
Wilt shire	1	1	21	1	364	5	31	1	9	20
Somerset shire	3	2	29	1	384	9	45	0	0	26
Devon shire	1	1	40	3	394	23	106	0	0	25
Cornwall	1	0	35	3	101	7	31	0	0	9
Essex	1	0	21	1	415	7	28	0	1	46
Hartford	0	0	18	0	120	1	24	0	0	25
Oxford shire	1	1	10	0	280	3	26	0	0	9
Buckingham sh	1	0	11	0	185	2	14	0	0	14
Bark shire	0	0	11	1	140	3	7	0	4	13
Glocester shire	1	0	20	1	280	2	22	1	0	20
Suffolk	1	0	18	1	525	3	32	0	0	27
Norfolk	1	0	11	2	660	5	24	0	3	23
Rutland	0	1	2	0	47	1	1	0	0	2
Northampton	1	1	11	2	520	5	24	0	3	26
Lincolnton shir	0	0	5	0	78	1	5	0	0	7
Bedford shire	0	0	10	0	110	1	7	0	0	13
Cambridgef	0	1	6	0	103	1	7	0	0	5
Leicester shire	1	1	12	1	158	7	21	1	0	16
Warwick shire	1	0	11	2	200	10	10	0	2	15
Stafford shire	1	1	12	5	130	13	19	1	1	18
Worcester shir	1	1	7	1	152	15	12	1	2	16
Shrop shire	1	0	13	1	170	18	13	0	7	27
Hereford shire	1	1	8	2	176	18	11	1	2	8
Lincolne shire	1	1	20	0	630	9	15	0	0	15
Nottingham shi	0	0	11	0	168	17	17	0	0	16
Darby shire	0	0	6	0	106	19	21	0	1	34
Chester	1	1	9	4	68	20	19	0	2	10
York shire	1	1	46	14	563	33	62	4	1	72
Lancas shire	1	0	8	0	63	11	20	0	0	21
Durham	0	1	5	4	02	8	20	0	0	10
Westmorland	0	1	4	0	26	20	15	0	4	10
Cumberland	0	1	8	1	158	21	33	0	3	10
Northumberlan	1	0	11	12	180	21	11	0	1	8
Monmouth	0	0	6	7	127	13	14	0	0	5
Glamorgan	0	0	1	7	151	10	6	0	0	5
Radnor	0	0	7	5	52	13	5	0	3	0
Brecknok	0	0	3	5	60	22	13	0	0	2
Cardigan	0	0	4	6	64	20	9	0	4	3
Carmlarthun	0	0	6	4	87	20	1	0	4	3
Pendrok	0	0	6	5	145	26	7	0	1	0
Montgomery	0	0	6	5	47	26	7	0	0	6
Merioth	0	0	3	3	37	24	2	0	0	0
Denbigh	0	0	3	3	57	24	2	0	0	0
Flint shire	0	0	3	3	28	4	2	0	0	0
Anglesey	0	0	3	3	83	4	2	0	0	0
Cardarvan	0	2	5	3	73	3	0	0	0	0

A Necessary Table for Menfuration of Superficial Measures,

Long measure							
Inches.	Centefme.	Feet.	Yard.	Pace.	Pearch.	Chain.	Acre. Mile.
1	7.92	12	36	60	198	792	7920 63360
Centefme. 62, 726	1	1. 515	4. 56	7. 575	25	100	1000 8000
Feet. 144	2. 295	1	3	5	16. 5	66	660 5280
Yard. 1296	20. 755	9	1	1. 66	550	22	220 4760
Pace. 3600	57. 381	25	2. 478	1	3. 3	13. 2	132 1056
Pearch. 39204	625	272. 25	30. 25	10. 89	1	4	40 320
Chain. 627264	10000	4356	484	174. 24	16	1	10 80
Acre. 6272640	100000	43560	4840	1742. 4	160	10	1 8*
Mile. 601489600	64000000	47878400	5004600	1115136	102400	6400	640 1
Square	Inches.	Centefme.	Feet.	Yard.	Pace.	Pearch.	Chain. Acre. Mile.

square meas.

A Table of Square

Squar	root	Cubes.	Square	Root	Cubes.
4	2	8	1024	32	32768
9	3	27	1084	33	35772
16	4	64	1156	34	39204
25	5	125	1225	35	42875
36	6	216	1296	36	46656
49	7	343	1369	37	50653
64	8	512	1444	38	54872
81	9	729	1521	39	59319
100	10	1000	1600	40	64000
121	11	1331	1681	41	68921
144	12	1728	1764	42	74088
169	13	2197	1849	43	81307
196	14	2744	1936	44	85184
225	15	3375	2025	45	87120
256	16	4096	2116	46	97336
289	17	513	2209	47	103823
324	18	5832	2304	48	110592
361	19	6859	2401	49	117649
400	20	8000	2500	50	125000
441	21	9261	2601	51	132651
484	22	10648	2704	52	140608
529	23	11197	2809	53	148877
576	24	13824	2916	54	156464
625	25	15625	3025	55	166375
676	26	17576	3136	56	175616
729	27	19683	3249	57	185193
784	28	21952	3364	58	195092
841	29	24389	3481	59	208179
900	30	27000	3600	60	216000
961	31	29791	3721	61	226981

and cubick Roots.

Square	ro	Cubes.	Square	Ro.	Cubes.
3844	62	238328	8864	94	778688
3969	63	250047	8649	93	804357
4096	64	262144	8836	94	830584
4225	65	274625	8925	95	857375
4356	66	287460	9016	96	884736
4489	67	300763	9109	97	912673
4624	68	314432	9204	98	941192
4761	69	328509	9301	99	961499
4900	70	352970	10000	100	1000000
5041	71	357911	10201	101	1030301
5184	72	373248	10404	102	1061208
5329	73	389017	10609	103	1092721
5466	74	389694	10816	104	1104864
5625	75	421875	11005	105	1155505
5776	76	443676	11206	106	1187806
5929	77	456533	11449	107	1225043
6084	78	413712	11664	108	1287702
6241	79	495039	11881	109	1295029
6400	80	512000	12100	110	1331000
6561	81	531431	12321	111	1367631
6724	82	551368	12544	112	1404924
6889	83	571787	12769	113	1442897
7056	84	592704	12996	114	1481544
7225	85	614125	13225	115	1520875
7276	86	625736	13456	116	1560896
7569	87	658503	13689	117	1501613
7747	88	681472	13924	118	1643032
8921	89	783968	14161	119	1685159
8100	90	729000	14400	120	1728000
8381	91	753571	14641	121	1771561

Pints		A Table for Corn measure.									
8	Gall:										
16	2	Peck									
64	8	4	Bush:								
128	16	8	2	strike	moock						
256	32	16	4	2	or coomb	Seam					
512	64	32	8	4	2	or quart					
3072	384	102	48	24	12	6	Way				
5120	640	320	80	40	20	10	12	12	12	12	
1	81	16	64	128	256	512	3072	5120			
A	140	71	14	56	1C	2C	4C	24C	40C		
The Line I Expresseth Troy weight, and Averd.											

A Table for Wine measure. A Tun of Wine, weighing Averd. 17 C Weight, One Pint 11. $0\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces Troy.

Pints							
8	Gall						
144	18	Bundl					
252	$31\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Barr				
276	42	$2\frac{2}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Barro			
504	63	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Hogst		
672	84	$4\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$	2	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Partick	
1008	120	7	4	3	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	But
2010	252	14	8	6	4	3	2 Tun

The same for Honey, Oyl, &c

Troy Weight.

Grains.			
24	Pen: w ^t		
480	20	Ounc:	
5760	240	12	lib:

Apoth: Weight.

Gr	Scr:	
20	3	3 dr:
60	3	3 dr:
480	24	8 3 oz
5760	288	96 12 lb

Scruples.

Troy l. to Averd: l. 17. 12.
Troy ounce to Av: 51. 56.

Averd: Weight.

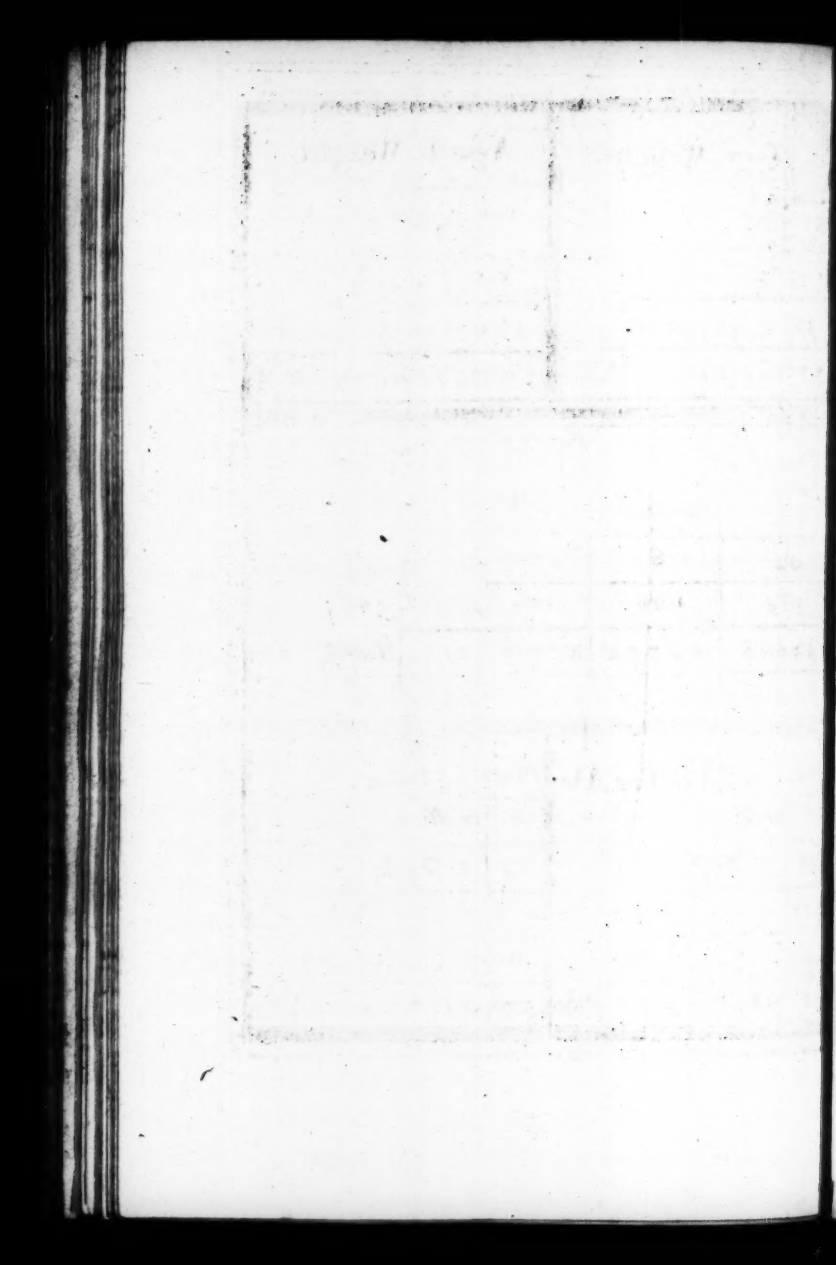
3	Drams.	
24	8	Ounces.
384	128	16 pound.
43008	14336	1792 112 Hund.
860160	286720	35840 2240 20 Tun.

Pints. A Table for Ale

8	Gall:	
64	8	Firk:
128	16	2 Kild:
256	32	4 2 Barr
512	64	8 4 2 Hog

Pints. Beer.

8	Gall:	
64	8	Firk:
144	18	2 Kild:
288	36	4 2 Barr:
576	72	8 4 2 Hog



The Affize for Bread for all WEIGHTS

Weight of a penny Loaf.

Free town Bakers	Troy			Averd.	Averd.			Foreigners
	White	Wh	hou		White	Wh	hou	
2 . 0	16 . 13	25 . 4	33 . 11	15 . 7	23 . 1	30 . 15	2 . 3	
2 . 3	15 . 7	25 . 3	30 . 14	14 . 2	22 . 3	28 . 4	2 . 6	
2 . 6	14 . 4	21 . 6	28 . 8	13 . 0	19 . 10	26 . 6	2 . 9	
2 . 9	13 . 3	19 . 13	26 . 7	12 . 1	18 . 2	24 . 3	3 . 0	
3 . 0	12 . 5	18 . 8	24 . 11	11 . 5	16 . 16	22 . 11	3 . 3	
3 . 3	11 . 9	17 . 6	23 . 3	10 . 11	15 . 17	21 . 3	3 . 6	
3 . 6	10 . 14	16 . 5	21 . 13	9 . 19	14 . 18	19 . 18	3 . 9	
3 . 9	10 . 5	15 . 5	20 . 0	9 . 8	14 . 2	18 . 16	4 . 0	
4 . 0	9 . 13	14 . 10	19 . 0	8 . 18	13 . 7	17 . 16	4 . 3	
4 . 3	9 . 4	13 . 14	18 . 8	8 . 9	12 . 17	16 . 18	4 . 6	
4 . 6	8 . 13	13 . 4	17 . 10	8 . 1	12 . 1	16 . 2	4 . 9	
4 . 9	8 . 7	12 . 10	16 . 14	7 . 13	11 . 10	15 . 7	5 . 0	
5 . 0	8 . 1	12 . 1	16 . 2	7 . 7	11 . 0	14 . 14	5 . 3	
5 . 3	7 . 11	11 . 9	15 . 7	7 . 1	10 . 11	14 . 2	5 . 6	
5 . 6	7 . 6	11 . 2	14 . 13	6 . 15	10 . 3	13 . 10	5 . 9	
5 . 9	7 . 2	10 . 11	14 . 4	6 . 10	9 . 15	13 . 0	6 . 0	
6 . 0	6 . 14	10 . 4	13 . 11	6 . 5	9 . 8	12 . 10	6 . 3	
6 . 3	6 . 10	9 . 15	13 . 4	6 . 0	9 . 1	13 . 1	6 . 6	
6 . 6	6 . 6	9 . 9	12 . 13	5 . 16	8 . 15	11 . 13	6 . 9	
6 . 9	6 . 3	9 . 4	12 . 6	5 . 12	8 . 9	11 . 5	7 . 0	
7 . 0	5 . 15	8 . 15	11 . 15	5 . 9	8 . 2	10 . 18	7 . 3	
7 . 3	5 . 12	8 . 11	11 . 9	5 . 5	7 . 18	10 . 11	7 . 6	
7 . 6	5 . 8	8 . 6	11 . 3	5 . 2	7 . 13	10 . 5	7 . 9	
7 . 9	5 . 7	8 . 3	10 . 14	4 . 19	7 . 9	9 . 19	8 . 0	
8 . 0	5 . 4	7 . 5	10 . 9	4 . 16	7 . 5	9 . 12	8 . 3	
8 . 3	5 . 2	7 . 2	10 . 5	4 . 14	7 . 1	9 . 8	8 . 6	
8 . 6	5 . 0	7 . 8	10 . 0	4 . 11	6 . 17	9 . 2	8 . 9	
8 . 9	4 . 14	7 . 5	9 . 12	4 . 9	6 . 13	8 . 18	9 . 0	
9 . 0	4 . 12	7 . 2	9 . 8	4 . 6	6 . 10	8 . 12	9 . 3	

*A Table of y^e number of bricks in a
rodd of Walling at any Feet high
From 1 to 20 for 1 and a $\frac{1}{2}$*

<i>Feet high</i>	<i>at 1 brick thick</i>	<i>at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ brick thick</i>	<i>The Use of y^e Table</i>
1	176	264	If you would have this Table for $\frac{1}{2}$ a brick, take the half of y ^e table for one brick if for 2 brick then double it. if for 2 and a $\frac{1}{2}$ then ad both these together; if for three double that for one brick and $\frac{1}{2}$
2	352	528	
3	528	792	
4	704	1056	
5	880	1320	
6	1136	1704	
7	1232	1848	
8	1408	2112	
9	1584	2376	
10	1760	2640	If you have any numbe of feet of brick work, at half a brick, 1 brick, or 2 bricks, or more, and you would reduce it to one brick and a half, then say by the line of numbers as 1. 2. 4. 5 or 6 is to three. so is the number of feet. at $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. 2. $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 bricks to y ^e number of feet at 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$.
11	1936	2904	
12	2112	3168	
13	2288	3432	
14	2464	3696	
15	2640	3960	
16	2816	4224	
16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2904	4356	
17	2992	4488	
18	3168	4752	
19	3344	5016	
20	3520	5280	

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A Table shewing what Planets Rules every hour of the Day and Night,

[illegible]

Note that in every day in the week there is appropriated a several Planets as © to Sunday, &c. Monday © to Tuesday &c. & therefore each planet governs y^e first hour, & by this Table y^e can perceive that y^e first governing y^e first hour after sun rising on Sunday y^e second & third y^e 3^d Moon governs y^e fourth planet, &c. & so on. & governs y^e 1st planet y^e 2^d Night & last y^e 3^d Night y^e 3^d & as you may Discover in y^e same Column & Method you shal be able to find it.

A Table of y^e Essential Dignities of the Planets, according of Ptolomy.

Signes.	Houſes. Dign.: No ct:	Exalta tion.	Drift clies of the Planets	The Terms of the Planets.	The faces of the Planets.	Detri ment.	Fall.
♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♉	♉	♉	♉	♉	♉	♉	♉
♊	♊	♊	♊	♊	♊	♊	♊
♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋
♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌
♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍
♎	♎	♎	♎	♎	♎	♎	♎
♏	♏	♏	♏	♏	♏	♏	♏
♐	♐	♐	♐	♐	♐	♐	♐
♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑
♒	♒	♒	♒	♒	♒	♒	♒
♓	♓	♓	♓	♓	♓	♓	♓
♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♉	♉	♉	♉	♉	♉	♉	♉
♊	♊	♊	♊	♊	♊	♊	♊
♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋
♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌
♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍
♎	♎	♎	♎	♎	♎	♎	♎
♏	♏	♏	♏	♏	♏	♏	♏
♐	♐	♐	♐	♐	♐	♐	♐
♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑
♒	♒	♒	♒	♒	♒	♒	♒
♓	♓	♓	♓	♓	♓	♓	♓
♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♉	♉	♉	♉	♉	♉	♉	♉
♊	♊	♊	♊	♊	♊	♊	♊
♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋
♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌
♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍
♎	♎	♎	♎	♎	♎	♎	♎
♏	♏	♏	♏	♏	♏	♏	♏
♐	♐	♐	♐	♐	♐	♐	♐
♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑
♒	♒	♒	♒	♒	♒	♒	♒
♓	♓	♓	♓	♓	♓	♓	♓
♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♈
♉	♉	♉	♉	♉	♉	♉	♉
♊	♊	♊	♊	♊	♊	♊	♊
♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋
♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌
♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍
♎	♎	♎	♎	♎	♎	♎	♎
♏	♏	♏	♏	♏	♏	♏	♏
♐	♐	♐	♐	♐	♐	♐	♐
♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑
♒	♒	♒	♒	♒	♒	♒	♒
♓	♓	♓	♓	♓	♓	♓	♓

A Table ſhewing what Planets Rules every

A Table of Gunnery.

	Barrels weight.	Ladders breadth.	Ladders length.	Bullets weight.	Bullets diameter.	Guns bore.	Guns weight.	Guns length.	The Names of the severall Pieces of Ordnance.
	8 parts.	8 parts.	8 parts.	Ounces.	8 parts.	8 parts.	pounds.	Inches.	
<i>ABase.</i>	0.8	2.0	4.0	0.5	1.1	1.2	200	4.6	
<i>ARabimet.</i>	0.12	2.4	4.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	300	5.6	
<i>AFalconet.</i>	1.3	4.0	7.4	1.5	2.2	2.2	400	6.0	
<i>AFalcon.</i>	2.4	4.4	8.2	2.8	2.5	2.6	750	7.0	
<i>Minion. ord.</i>	2.8	5.0	8.4	3.4	2.7	3.0	800	7.0	
<i>Minion larg.</i>	3.4	5.0	9.0	3.12	3.0	3.2	1000	8.0	
<i>Saker least.</i>	3.6	6.4	9.6	4.12	3.2	3.4	1400	8.0	
<i>Saker ord.</i>	4.0	6.6	10.4	6.0	3.4	3.6	1500	9.0	
<i>Saker old.</i>	5.0	7.2	11.0	7.5	3.6	4.0	1800	10.0	
<i>Demicul lea.</i>	6.4	8.0	12.0	9.0	4.0	4.2	2000	10.0	
<i>Demicul. ord.</i>	7.4	8.0	12.6	10.11	4.2	4.4	2700	11.0	
<i>Demic. old.</i>	8.8	8.4	13.4	12.11	4.4	4.6	3000	11.0	
<i>Culver. least.</i>	10.0	9.0	14.2	15.0	4.6	5.0	4000	11.0	
<i>Culverm. ord.</i>	11.6	9.4	16.0	17.5	5.0	5.2	4500	12.0	
<i>Culver. larg.</i>	11.8	10.0	16.0	20.0	5.2	5.4	4800	12.0	
<i>Demican. le.</i>	14.0	11.4	20.0	30.0	6.0	6.2	5400	11.0	
<i>Demican. or.</i>	17.8	12.0	22.0	32.0	6.1	6.4	5600	12.0	
<i>Demican. lar.</i>	18.0	12.0	22.6	36.0	6.3	6.6	6000	12.0	
<i>Canon Roy.</i>	52.8	14.6	24.0	58.0	7.4	8.0	8000	12.0	

A Table shewing the height and weight of Iron, Lead, and Ston shot, in our English weight and measure of pounds & Ounces, Ayl-dupoize, and Inches and 8 parts.

Weight.	Quarters.	Iron-pou.	Ounces.	Lead-pou.	Ounces.	Stone-po.	Ounces.	Jack's high.	Quarters.	Iron-pou.	Ounces.	Lead-po.	Ounces.	Stone-po.	Ounces.
1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	0	30	0	45	0	11	4
1	1	1	0	0	6	0	3	6	1	34	0	51	0	12	12
0.8		1	0	0	9	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	38	0	57	0	14	3
0.12		1	0	0	13	0	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	7	3	42	0	63	0	15	17
1.4		1	0	0	13	0	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	7	0	48	0	72	0	17	10
2.4		2	0	1	11	0	7	7	1	53	0	79	8	19	14
2.8		2	1	1	9	0	9	7	2	58	0	87	0	21	12
3.4		2	2	2	3	0	12	8	3	64	0	96	0	24	0
3.6		2	3	2	14	4	3	1	78	0	117	0	28	8	
4.0		3	0	3	12	5	0	1	4	87	3	130	8	32	8
5.0		3	1	4	12	6	9	1	8	95	0	142	8	35	10
6.4		3	2	6	1	8	1	2	9	101	0	150	0	37	10
7.4		3	3	7	5	9	14	2	7	109	6	161	8	40	4
8.8		4	0	8	15	11	5	2	13	121	10	181	13	44	2
10.0		4	1	10	10	15	15	3	10	132	11	198	5	49	8
11.6		4	2	12	10	17	16	4	3	138	0	207	0	51	10
11.8		4	3	14	14	21	5	5	9	164	2	246	8	60	0
14.0		5	0	17	5	24	12	6	3	184	0	275	0	69	8
17.8		5	1	20	1	30	0	7	8	216	0	324	0	81	0
18.0		5	2	23	2	35	10	8	14	240	0	360	0	90	0
32.8		5	3	26	6	39	9	10	10	305	0	457	8	114	8
		5	3	26	6	39	9	10	10	389	2	583	8	146	8

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The Description and Use of the Thirty-Years Almanack.

E Ach Month containeth 8 Columns; the first shews the days of the Month, the second (having the Dominical Letters) shews the days of the Week, the third shews several remarkable Passages that have hapned in *England*, principally since the year 1640. the fourth shews the place of the Sun every day of the year, the fifth shews the Rising of the Sun, the sixth the Setting of the Sun, the seventh shews the Days of the Month according to the Forreign Account, the eighth shews the Week Days according to the same Account.

The Examples of the Use of each Column.

1. To know the Day of the Month.

This is the chief and most useful Observation of any Almanack, and may as well be performed by this as by any other. To this purpose, you must first know the Dominical, or Sunday Letter, for the Year proposed; which you may easily find by the Table in the first Page following the Almanack, or by the Circular Table mark'd with the figure 1. Which having found the Dominical Letter for the Year required, then considering with your self, whether the day of the month you seek for be in the beginning, middle, or end of the month; then from the Dominical, or Sunday Letter found, reckon from it to the day of the week proposed, either

A

Monday,

Monday, Tuesday, or any other day whatsoever it is; and right against that day of the week, you shall find the day of the month.

Only note; That if there be two Dominical Letters (as you will have in every Leap-Year) then the first of them you must use only to the 24 day of *February*, and the other all the Year after.

As for Example.

In the Year 1680 (being Leap-Year) the Dominical Letters are D C; therefore the first Sunday in *January* is the 4th day of the month; the first Sunday in *February* is the first day of the month; but the first Sunday in *March* is on the 7th day: The same is to be understood all the Year after.

2. *To know what day of the Week any Notable Day will fall upon in any Year.*

First find the Dominical Letter, (as is before directed) then look for the same in the month required, next before the day you desire, and so from thence count the days of the week till you come to the day desired.

Example.

If you would know what day of the week *Lady-Day* (or the *Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin*) falls on in the Year 1681: the Dominical Letter is B, which is five days before the said day; therefore it falls on a *Friday* that Year.

3. *To find the Sun's place in the Ecliptick.*

The Sun's Place is shewed in the third Column of the Almanack, wherein you will find two Columns of figures; the first shews the Degrees, and the second
the

the Minutes of any Sign that the Sun is in, and the Character of the Sign you will have in the same Column. As in the Month of *January*, right against the 11th day of the month, you will find the Sun to be in 1 degree 57 minutes in *Aquarius*: The same is to be understood of the rest.

4. *To find the Rising and Setting of the Sun.*

The Rising and Setting of the Sun you will find in the fourth and fifth Columns of the Almanack, under their proper Titles; each Column hath two smaller Columns of figures, the first shews the hours, and the second the minutes of the Suns rising or setting. As for instance, Right against the 11th of *January* you will find, in the Column under the Title of Sun Rising, 07: 55; which shews that the Sun riseth at 55 minutes past 7 of the Clock in the Morning. And in the next Column, under the Title of Suns Setting, you will find 4--5, which shews that the Sun sets at 5 min. past 4 in the evening.

And here note, If you double the rising of the Sun, it shews the length of the Night; and if you double the setting of the Sun, it will shew you the length of the day.

As in this Example.

If you double 7 hours and 55 min it makes 15 hours and 50 min. which is the length of the Night: And if you double the hours of Suns setting, being 4 hours 5 min. it makes 8 hours 10 min. the length of the day; which hours and minutes of the length of the Day and Night makes just 24.

5. *The use of the Tables in the first Page that follows the Almanack, for finding the Dominical Letter, Golden Number, Epact, and Cycle of the Sun, &c.*

These Tables are contained in five Columns; the first shews the Year of our Lord, the second the Dominical Letter, the third the Golden Number, the fourth the Epact, the fifth the Circle of the Sun. The Dominical Letter is useful for finding the day of the Month, as hath been already shewn; the Golden Number for finding of *Easter-day*, and other useful things, as shall be shewn in their place; the Epact for finding the Age of the Moon; and the Circle of the Sun, for finding the Dominical or Sunday Letters.

6. *The Use of the Table in the second Page after the Almanack, for finding Easter-day for ever, by knowing the Golden Number, and the Dominical Letter.*

Having found the Golden Number by the precedent Table, as also the Dominical Letter, then seek the Golden Number in the first Column of this Table on the left hand, and the Dominical Letter on the head of the Table; and in the common Angle of meeting of these 2 lines, you shall find the Month and Day *Easter* will fall on that Year, without any further trouble.

Example.

In the Year 1682, the Golden Number is 11, and the Dominical Letter A. I find 11 in the first row on the left hand; against which, towards the right hand, under the Letter A, I find that *Easter-day* will be that Year on *April 16*.

The

The Use of the Table of Interest.

This Table is so plain it needs little Explanation ; But I shall give one Example.

Suppose I would know what the Interest of 115 *l.* comes to for 9 months, (at 6 *per Cent.* for which the Table is made) ; first, look for 100 *l.* which I find at the bottom of the Table in the second Column ; and under the title of 9 months, I find 4 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d.* in the next I look for 15 *l.* but not finding it in the Table, I take it out at twice, first 10 *l.* and then 5 *l.* : against 10 *l.* for 9 months, I find 9 *s.* and against 5 *l.* under 9 months, I find 4 *s.* 6 *d.* which being added altogether, makes 5 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* which is the Interest for 115 *l.* for 9 months.

The Use of the Tide-Table.

The Use of this Table, is to find the time of High-Water at all those places, exprest at the top of the Table. The Moons Age being first known ; for the knowledg of which I refer you to the Tables of the Moons Age for each respective Year. Then the Moons Age being known, find the same in the left hand Column, and under the place required you will find the time of High-Water.

As for Example.

To find the time of High-Water at *London-Bridge* the 15th of *December*. In the Year 1679, the 15th day of *December*, I find the Age of the Moon by the Table of the Moons Age for that Year, and I find it to be 23 days old ; which number I seek in the first Column of the Table, and in the sixth Column, under the Title of *London*, &c. I find it to be High-Water at 9 a Clock and 24 min. past.

The

The Use of the Regal Table.

This Table is divided into 2 Columns; the first sheweth the Kings of *England* before the Conquest, and the second sheweth the Kings since the Conquest, and the time when they began to reign: As for Example, K. *Edward* the IV. began his reign in the Year of our Lord 1460.

The Use of the Table of the Lord Mayors and Sheriffs since the Year 1660, (the Year of his Majesties Restoration.)

By this Table you may find what Year each Lord Mayor served the City of *London* in that honourable Employment, as also the Sheriffs. If you would know who was Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs for the Year 1666, look the Year 1666 in the first Column, and right against it you will find Sir *Thomas Bludworth* Lord Mayor, and Sir *Robert Hanson* and Sir *William Hooker* Sheriffs for the same Year.

The Use of the Table of New and Full Moons.

On the left side of the Table you have each Month in the Year; and on the head of the Table you have the Years of our Lord, and the Characters of the New and Full Moons; The New Moon is thus exprest ●, the Full Moon thus ○. The Use of which Table will appear plainly by this Example.

I would know the time of the New and Full Moon; for the Year 1680, therefore look at the head of the Table, and on the left side for the Month of *May*, and
in

in the common Angle of meeting you will find that it is New Moon the 18th day, and Full Moon the 31 day ; so from the Full and Change you may compute any other day of her Age. And if you would know the time of High Water at *London*, (or any other place contained in the Table) then look the day of her Age on the left side of the Table, (as you are before directed) and right against it you will find the time of High Water.

The Use of the Circular Table, marked at the Corner with the Figure 1.

This Table sheweth the Dominical Letter, Cycle of the Sun, Epact, and Golden Number, for 56 years, from the Year 1676.

For finding the Dominical Letter, and Cycle of the Sun, you are first to seek the Year of the Lord in the two outermost Circles ; and in the two next Circles within those Circles, you have the Dominical Letter, and the number of the Suns Cycle.

For Example.

If you would know, in the years 1700, and 1728, what the Dominical Letter, and Cycle of the Sun is ; you will find the Dominical Letters to be G F, which doth denote it to be Leap-Year, and the Cycle of the Sun to be 1. And if you would find the Epact, and Golden Number, for any Year contained in the Table, then find the years required in the 5th and 6th Circle, and in the Innermost Circles you will have your desire ; as for the years 1681, and 1700, you will find the Epact to be 2, and the Golden Number to be 10.

And here I think it necessary to shew the natural reason of these Numbers and Letters,

of

Of the Prime, or Golden Number.

The Prime, or Golden Number, is a Circle, or Revolution of 19 years ; in which space of time it was supposed by the Ancients, that all the Lunations and Aspects between the Sun and Moon, did return to the same place they were 19 years before : It is chiefly to find the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moon.

Of the Cycle of the Sun, and Dominical Letter.

The Cycle, or Circle of the Sun, is a Revolutionary Number of 28 years ; in which space of time there is a perfect change of all the Sunday Letters for every Year, and maketh its Periodical Revolution in 28 years. By help of which is known the true order of the Sunday Letter, A, being placed against the first day of *January*, and the rest in their order to the Years end : And every Month beginneth the first Letter of each word in this short Distict ;

*At Dover Dwells George Brown Esquire,
Good Christopher Finch, And David Frier.*

Of the Epact.

The Epact is a Number not exceeding 30, because the Moon, between Change and Change, never exceeds 30 days ; and thereby the common Lunar Year, consisting of 12 Months, is less than the Solar Year by 11 days ; for to every Lunar Month is accounted but 29 days and a half, so that a Lunar Year contains 354 days, and the Solar Year consists of 365 days ; the difference is 11 days, which is called the Epact.

Short

Short Rules to find the Golden Number, Dominical Letter, Epact, &c. in short Distichs.

To know if it be Leap-Year, or what Year past.

*Divide the Year by 4, what's left shall be
For Leap-Year 0. for past 1, 2, or 3.*

Example.

Anno 1680. divide only the latter part of this Number, which is 80, by 4, and there remains 0, which shews it to be Leap-Year.

To find the Dominical, or Sunday Letter.

*Divide the Year, its 4th, and 4 by 7,
What's left subtract from 7, the Letters given,
A. 1. B. 2. C. 3. D. 4. E. 5. F. 6. G. 7.*

Example.

The Year of our Lord		1680
Its fourth		420
To both which add		4
		7)2104(3
		21
		04

Being divided by 7, the remainder is 4 ; and according to the order of the standing of the Letters, it shews it to be D, which is the first of the Dominical Letters for that Year, (which is Leap-Year) which continues until the 24th of February, (St. Matthias day) and the other Letter is C, which serves all the Year after, accounting the Letters backward.

B

To

*To find the Golden Number, Cycle of the Sun,
and Indiction.*

*When 1, 9, 3, toth' Year hath added been,
Divide by 19, 28, 15.*

Example.

To 1680 add 1, which is 1681: divide that by 19, and there remains 9, which is the Golden Number for that Year. Again to 1680 add 9, and the sum is 1689; divide by 28, the residue is 9, the Cycle of the Sun for that Year. Lastly, To 1680 add 3, the sum is 1683; which being divided by 15, the remainder is 3, which is the Indiction for the same Year.

*The Prime and Golden Number being given, to
find the Epact.*

*Divide by 3, for each one left add 10,
30 reject; the Prime makes Epact then.*

Example.

Anno 1680 the Golden Number is 9, which divide by 3, and there remains 0; therefore ten times 0 is 0, which added to 9, the Epact for the Year 1680.

*By the 19 Epacts, to find the day of Easter-Limit
from the beginning of March inclusively.*

The Epacts take from 47 but two,

The greatest take from 77, 'twil do.

Example.

Anno 1680 the Epact being 9, subtract it from 47;
there

there remains 38, which is *Easter Limit* for the same Year; which reckoned from the beginning of *March* inclusively, it will fall on *April* the 7th.

But when the Epact is 28, or 29, it must be subtracted from 77, that so the Limit may remain, and the next following Sunday after the Limit is always *Easter* day.

Easter-Limit, and the Dominical Letter being given; to find Easter-day.

*The Letter more by 4 from Limit take,
What's left from nearest sevens, shall Easter make.*

Or thus;

Take the Number of the given Letter more by 4 from the given Limit, and the residue from the greater sum of sevens, the last remainder added to the Limit (the Sum) or its excess above 31, is *Easter-day* in *March* or *April*.

Example.

Anno 1680, the letter C, which is 3, more by 4, is 7; which taken from the Limit 38, the residue is 31; this taken from the nearest greater sum of Sevens in the Limit, viz. 35, there remains 4; which added to the Limit 38, the sum is 42; the excess of which above 31 is 11; Therefore the 11th of *April*, *Anno* 1680, is *Easter-day*.

For the Days of the Months on which the Sun entereth the 12 Signs.

Twice 9, twice 10, four 12s, 11,

Then 10, then 9, then 8 or 7.

γ . δ . Π . Σ . Ω . μ . ζ . η . θ . ν . ξ .
Mar. Apr. Ma. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb.
 9. 9. 10. 10. 12. 12. 12. 12. 11. 10. 9. 8.

For the Degree of the Sun's Place on any day.

From the day of the month on which the Suns Place is required, if you may, or else from the sum of that and 30, subtract the day of his entrance into the Sign of that month, the remainder shall be the Degree of his place, in that or the next preceding Sign.

Example.

Suppose the 6th day of *March* 1680, I would know in what Degree of the Sign the Sun is in: Therefore according to the Rule, put 30 to it, then is it 36; from which if you take 9, the day of the Suns entrance into the Sign of that month, there remains 27, which shews the Sun is in 27 degrees, in the Sign preceding, which is γ .

To find the Age of the Moon, or the Day of Her Change.

Janu. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
 8, 8, 10, 10, *these to the Epact fix.*
The sum (bate 30) to the Month day add,
Or take from 30, Age or Change is had.

Which is thus Explained.

Add to the Epact,

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. Ma. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.
 0. 2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 8. 10. 10.

When the Epact is added to any of these Numbers, the sum if it be less than 30, or the Excess above 30, added

added to the day of the given Month, (rejecting, if need be) gives the Age of the Moon that day; but subtracted from 30, leaves the day of the Change in (or from the beginning of) that month.

For the day of the Full Moon, add or subtract 15 to or from the day of the Change.

Example.

(1.) For the Age of the Moon on the 11th of May, 1680, the Number of the month is 3, added to the Epact 9, makes 12; which added to 10, makes 22, the Age of the Moon required.

(2.) For the day of the Change, (or New Moon) in May 1680, the Epact 9, with the Figure 3, makes 12, (as before); which subtracted from 30, there rests 18, on which day is the Moons Change, (or the New Moon) in May 1680.

(3.) For the day of the Full Moon, take 15 from 18, there remains 3, which is the day of the Full Moon in that Month.

To find the Hour of the Moons coming to South, and High-Water at London.

*The Moons Age multiply by 4; divide
By 5 for southing; add 3 for the Tyde.*

Example.

If on the 10th of May 1680, the Moon is 10 days old; which being multiplied by 4, makes 40, and divided by 5, the Quotient, is 8, which is the time of the Moons southing in the Morning, because the Moon is past the Full; to which if you add 3, makes 11, which shews the time of High-Water at London.

The

*The Use of the Almanack in Lines, Entituled,
(An Almanack shewing the Day of the
Month, Suns Place, Right Ascension and
Declination for ever.)*

THE Margin on the left side sheweth the Suns Declination for every day in the Year, directing your eye from any day of the month required.

As for Example.

If it should be required to know what Declination the Sun hath on the 25 day of *October*; which day you will find in the second Column, and right against the 15 day, the Declination to be about 15 degrees; and you may well determine it to be South Declination, because the Sun is then to the southward of the Equinoctial, being after the 13 day of *September*; from which time, to the 10th of *March* following, the Sun hath all that time South Declination. And if you would know the Suns Place for the same day, observe this direction following.

To find the Sun's Place.

Suppose the Suns Place were required on the afore-said day, viz. the 25 of *October*: direct your eye from the said day, to the next Column on the right hand, and you will find the Suns Place to be in 12 degrees of *Scorpio*. And if you would know the Suns Right Ascension that day, in time observe these following Directions.

To find the Suns Right Ascension in Hours.

Suppose it were required to find the Suns Right Ascension (converted into Hours) for the aforesaid 25 of *October*; which in the 4th Column you will find, right against the said day, to be 15 hours.

The same way and order is to be observed in all the rest of the months for any of the forementioned Requisites.

The Use of the Perpetual Almanack.

THIS Almanack is contained in this short Distich;

*At Dover Dwells George Brown Esquire,
Good Christopher Finch, And David Frier.*

By which Verse, with the help of the Dominical Letter, you may find the day of the month, for any time past, present, or to come; the use of which Tables and Verse are here-under shewed.

The Use of the Tables of the Dominical Letters, and their Application, for finding the day of the Month by the help of the aforesaid Distich.

First therefore observe, That all those Years express'd in the Tables, are all Leap-Years; as the Years 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, &c. and so of the rest, which are all Leap-Years, and have each of them two Dominical Letters, as you may see in their respective Columns

lums over their heads; as for the Year 1000, the Dominical Letters were G F, and so of the rest. The other Figures also, as 20, 24, 28, 32, &c. are all Leap-Years; the use of which are thus explained.

First, Suppose the Dominical Letter is required for the Year 1632; look for 1600 in one of the Columns, and in another Column for 32; and on the head of the said Column, you will find it is Leap-Year, and the *Dominical Letters* to be A G.

Secondly, Suppose you would know the *Dominical Letter* for the Year 1681: Look in the Table for 81, which you find not there; Therefore look for the Year before, which is 80, and that is *Leap-Year*, and the *Dominical Letters* are D C. Now C being the *Dominical Letter* for the latter part of the Year 1680. The next Letter before it, in the Alphabetical order is B, which is the *Dominical Letter* for the next Year 1681, Which Letter you will find on the top of the next Column, where you will find the letter B, with the figure of 1 by it, which informs you that it is the first after *Leap-Year*. And so for the Year 1682, the *Dominical Letter* is A, and the second after *Leap-Year*; the same is to be understood of the rest. Thus having found the *Dominical Letter*, the day of the Month may be found by these following Directions.

To find the Day of the Month by the fore-mentioned Distich, with the help of the Dominical Letters found in the Table.

For the finding the day of the Month by that short Verse, you are to take notice, That the first Letter in each word, is the same Week-day Letter that always beginneth the Month: as A always beginneth *January*,
and

and so of the rest, as you may see in any Almanack; according to that order as you see in the Distich: All which will be sufficiently explained in this

Example.

The first Sunday in *June*, in the Year 1681, I would know what day of the month it is for that Year; I find B is the *Dominical Letter*, and by the Distich you find the Letter E begins the month of *June*; therefore count on in the natural order of the Alphabet, from E until you come to B, which is Sunday, thus, E one, F two, G three, A four, B five, which is Sunday; and the 5th day of the Month.

Example 2.

I would know what day of the month the first *Thursday* of *July* is in the Year 1681, the *Dominical Letter* being B. I find by the Verse that *July* begins the month with G; therefore I say, G one, A two, B three, (which is *Sunday*) C therefore is *Monday*, D *Tuesday*, E *Wednesday*, F *Thursday*, which is seven in number from G, (including it) and therefore is the 7th day of the month on which the first *Thursday* falls on. The month begins with a *Friday*, and so you may cast your Eye down to a small Table on the bottom of the said Almanack, and there you may take notice, that the first row of figures on the head of the Table, is 1. 8. 15. 22. 29; which you may reckon to be always the same days of the week that the month begins with; as if the months which begin with a *Sunday*, then the first row are all *Sundays*, and the second row all *Mondays*, the third row all *Tuesdays*, and so on. As for instance, The month of *July*, in the Year 1681, begins on a *Friday*, so then the upper row are all *Fridays*, and the second row *Saturdays*, &c. So also you may say, *Friday* and *Friday* is 8, and *Friday* is 15, and *Friday* is 22, and *Friday* is 29, &c. So
C after

after these Rules and Directions, you may always find the day of the month at any time, both past, present, and to come.

Upon the same Print of the *Perpetual Almanack*, you have also some other small Tables ; one shewing the time of High-Water at *London-Bridg* any day of the Moons Age. Another sheweth the Moons coming to South at any day of her Age ; by help of which you may know the time of High-Water at *London* or else-where, where the time of Flowing is known, at the Full and Change days. The fourth Table sheweth the Moons Age for her shining. The Use of each Table shall be explained in these following Directions.

By having the Moons Age, to find the time of High-Water at London-Bridg.

The Moons Age must be first known from some other Tables in the Book, or else-where ; which being known, find the day thereof in the fore-mentioned small Table, and right against it, on the left hand, you will find the time of High-Water at *London-Bridg*.

As for Example.

If the Moon be six days old, I would know when it is High-Water at *London-Bridg*. Therefore first seek the Moons Age 6 in its proper Table, and right against it you will find 7. 48. which shews that it is High-Water at 7 a Clock and 48 minutes past.

To find the Moons Southing any day of her Age.

First you must look the Age of the Moon as before, and then seek the same in the Table of her Age, and right against it, in the Table on the right hand, under the

the title of *Moons Southing*, you will have your desire. And here note, That from the New to the Full, the Moon cometh to South in the Afternoon ; but from the Full to the New in the Morning.

As for Example.

When the Moon is six days old, I would know the time of her coming to South. Therefore if you cast your eye on the Table of the *Moons Southing*, you will find 4. 48. which shews that the Moon cometh to South at 4 a Clock and 48 minutes past.

The Use of these Tables for finding the time of the Moons Shining.

To know how long the Moon shineth, enter the Col. of the Moons Age for her shining, and against it on the left hand you have the time of her shining: which all the time of her Encrease being added to the hour of Suns Rising, gives the time of her Rising ; but if added to the time of Suns Setting, gives the time of her Setting ; but after the Full, the time of her shining from the Suns Rising, and it gives her Rising ; and then take the same from the Suns Setting, and it gives the time of her Setting.

Example.

In the Year 1680 October the 5th, the Moon is 22 days old. Which number find in the Table, and you will see that right against it there is 6 hours 24 minutes for the time of her shining ; which being added to the Suns rising of the same day, which is 6 hours 46 minutes, makes 13 hours 32 minutes ; from which take 12, and there rests 1-hour 32 minutes, which is the time of the Moons Rising the next morning.

Again, to the same 6 hours 24 minutes, add 5 hours 14 min. (the Suns Setting) and it gives 11 hours 38 min.

min. for the time of her setting the next day a little before noon.

To find the Hour of the Night by the shadow of the Moon upon a Sun-Dial, by the help of the Table of the Moons Southing.

Observe on a Sun-Dial what hour the shadow of the Moon falls upon, and take notice how much the shadow doth either lack or is past the hour of 12 upon the Dial, for so much it doth want of, or is past the time of the Moons coming to South.

Example.

Suppose the Moon were ten days old ; you find (by the Table) that the Moon cometh to South at 9 of the Clock. Now suppose the shadow of the Moon should fall on the hour of 10, this wants 2 hours of 12, and therefore it wants two hours of eight, which is 6 of the Clock in the Evening.

But if the shadow of the Moon had been at 2 upon the Dial, then you must have added 2 hours to the Moons coming to South, then would it be 10 of the Clock at Night.

And Note ; When the Moon is in the Full, then the shadow of the Moon shews the true hour of the Night, as the shadow of the Sun doth by Day.

The Use of the Table of the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.

This Table is sufficiently plain of it self by inspection only ; but however I shall give one Example.

In the Year 1681, the 28 of *August*, you will find the

the Moon will be Eclipsed at 14 hours 22 min. which is 22 min. past 2 of the Clock next Morning, and the quantity eclipsed will be 10 digits 35 minutes.

The Use of the Table Entituled, A necessary Table for Mensuration of Superficial Measures.

In this Table are contain'd Measures of two different kinds, *viz.* Long, and Square Measure; that Table on the right hand is Long Measure, and that on the left is Square Measure. The Table of Long Measure doth inform you how many Inches, Feet, Yards, Paces, Pearches, &c. are contain'd in a common *English* or *Italian* Mile.

The Use of the Table of Long Measure.

In the first row of the Table you may see that in a Centesim (which is 1 link or the 100 part of 4 Pole Chain) contains 7 Inches 92 Parts; and in 1 Foot, 12 Inches; in 1 Yard, 36 Inches; in a Pace, 60 Inches; in a Pearch, Pole, or Rod, 198 Inches; in a Chain, (which contains four Poles) 792 Inches; in a Mile, 63360 Inches; and so of the rest.

The Use of the Table of Square Measure.

This Table will inform you how many square Inches, or Feet, Yards, Paces, Pearches, Chains, and Acres, are in a square Mile, thus; In a square Foot are contained 144 square Inches; in a square Yard are contained 9 square Feet; in a square mile are contained 640 square Acres of Land.

The

The Use of the Table of Corn Measure.

Corn is commonly measured by the Bushel, Peck, or Gallon, &c. and most of these Measures are constituted from the Gallon, which contains 8 pints, in which are contained $27 \frac{1}{4}$ Cubical Inches ; or if you make a square Vessel, whose sides and bottom shall contain 6 Inches, and 48 hundred parts of an Inch, it will contain the just Gallon dry measure.

For the use of the Table, it is thus ; 8 Pints make 1 Gallon, 16 Pints in a Peck, 64 in a Bushel ; 2 Bushels 1 Strike, &c. The two lowermost rows of figures shew the weight of Corn, according to each measure in Troy and *Averdupois* weight ; the uppermost mark with the Letter T is the *Troy*, and A the *Averdupois* ; where you may see that a Bushel of Corn weighs 64 pound *Troy*, and 56 *Averdupois*.

The Use of the Table of Wine Measure.

The Gallon of Wine Measure is 231 Cubical Inches. Therefore to make a true Wine Gallon, make a square Vessel that hath the sides and bottom to be 6 Inches, and 15 hundred parts of an Inch, this will be a true Gallon of Wine Measure.

The use of the Table is thus ; in a Gallon is contain'd 8 Pints, in a Hogshead 504 Pints, &c.

The Use of the Tables of Beer and Ale.

In the Table you will find 288 Pints is contain'd in a Barrel of Beer, and 36 Gallons in a Barrel, &c.

In a Barrel of a Ale are contain'd 256 Pints, &c.

The Gallon for Ale, or Beer, contains 282 Cubical Inches ;

Inches ; and a square Vessel, whose sides and bottom are 6 Inches $\frac{5}{8}$ hundred parts of an Inch, which Vessel will hold a just Beer and Ale Gallon.

The Use of the Tables of Averdupoies, Troy, and Apothecaries Weight.

There are two sorts of Weights used in *England* ; the one is called *Troy*, the other *Averdupois*, (or overweight). *Troy* Weight is thus ordered by the Statute, as is exprest in the Table of *Troy Weight*, that 24 Grains of Wheat makes a peny Weight, and 20 peny Weight makes an Ounce, &c. By this Weight Gold and Silver is constantly weighed ; and the Assize of Bread is set down in the Statutes according to this Weight.

And also the Apothecaries either do, or should use this Weight ; only they divide the Ounce into other parts and denominations, according to the Tables of that Weight inserted in this Book, as 20 Grains make a Scruple, &c.

The Use of the Tables of the Assize of Bread for all Weights.

First you must consider the price of Wheat in the Market, which must neither be of the best nor worst, but of the midling sort and price. Then you must consider whether the Baker be a Freeman of a City or Corporation, or not : for Freemen are allowed three-pence in the Bushel more for profit than others that are not Free. These allowances are abated for in the Tables ; therefore you may find the price of Wheat on the
one

one side of the Table for free Bakers, and on the other side for Forreigners, and in the midst you have the several Weights of the Peny White, Wheaten, and Household Loaves ; and by the Statutes of K. *Hen. 3.* and *Eliz. 31.* If a Baker wants but one ounce in 36 of this Assize ; for the first, second, and third Fault, he may be amerced ; but for the fourth Fault, he is to be set in the Pillory without redemption.

The Use of the Perpetual Table for finding the Break of Day, Suns Rising, Planetary Hours, both by Night and Day in the Latitude of London, every 10th day in the month.

In the first Column you have the 12 months of the Year ; in the second, the 1, 11, and 22 days of the month ; in the third the Break of Day, which on the 11th of *February* is at 5 of the Clock ; in the fourth is the time of Twilight, which against the said 11th of *February*, is at 7 of the Clock, which is the time of the ending of Twilight in the Evening ; in the 5th and 6th Column, the Rising and Setting of the Sun ; in the 7th and 8th Column, the length of the Day and Night ; and in the 9th and 10th Columns, the length of the Planetary Hours both by Night and Day.

The Use of the Table for finding the Moveable Feasts by the help of the Golden Number and Dominical Letter.

The first Column sheweth the *Dominical Letters* ; the second sheweth the *Prime* or *Golden Numbers* ; the rest of the Columns shew the *Moveable Feasts*, which are

are thus to be used ; as explained in this following

Example.

Suppose you would know what days of the month any of the usual Feasts fall on in the Year 1681.

First, You find by the former Tables that B is the *Dominical Letter* for that Year, and also 10 is the *Prime*, (or *Golden Number*): Therefore seek the *Dominical Letter* on the left side of the Table, and in the Table of the *Golden Numbers* between the two lines, one above, and the other below, find 10 the *Golden Number*, and in the same row you will find that *Shrove-Sunday* falls on the 13th of *February*; *Easter-Day* the 3^d of *April*; *Rogation-Sunday* May the 9th; *Ascension-Day*, May 12; *Whit-Sunday*, May. 22; *Trinity-Sunday*, May 29; *Advent-Sunday*, Nov. 27.

The Use of the Table of the Essential Dignities of the Planets.

Every Planet hath two Signs for his Houses, except ☉ and ♄, they have but one apiece; ☿ hath ♀ and ♂; ♃ hath ♄ and ♀; ♁ hath ♀ and ♂; ☽ hath ♀ and ♂; ☿ hath ♀; ♄ hath ♂, &c. One of these Houses is called *Diurnal*, noted with the letter D; the other is *Nocturnal*, noted by the letter N. In these Signs the Planets have their *Exaltations*, which are noted in the third Column; as the ☉ in the 19 ♀. ♄ in the 3 ♂. ♀ in 11 ♀ degrees, &c. are exalted.

These 12 Signs are divided into four *Triplicities*; the 4th Column tells you what Planet, or Planets, both Night and Day governs each *Triplicity*; as over against ♀. ♀. ♀. you find ☉. ♀. viz. ☉ governeth by Day in that *Triplicity*. Over against ♂. ♀. ♀. you

you find ♀ and ☽ ; viz. that ♀ hath domination by Day, and ☽ by Night, in that Triplicity. Over against II. ♄. ♀. you find ♄. ♀. which rule as afore-said. Over against ☽. III. ♄. you find ♂. which (according to *Ptolomy*) ruleth only that Triplicity both Day and Night. Over against ♄, in the 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Columns, you find ♄ 6. ♀ 14. which tells you the first 6 degrees of ♄ are the terms of ♄. from 6 to 14 the terms of ♀, &c.

Over against ♄, in the 10, 11, 12, Columns, you find ♂ 10 ☉ 20 ♀ 30. viz. the first 10 degrees of ♄ are the Face of ♂ ; from 10 to 20, the Face of ☉ ; from 20 to 30, the Face of ♀, &c.

Over against ♄, in the 13 Column, you find ♀ detriment ; viz. ♀ being in ♄, is in a Sign opposite to one of her Houses, and so is said to be in her Detriment.

Over against ♄ in the 14 Column, you find ♄, and over his head fall ; that is, ♄ when he is in ♄, opposite to ♄ (his Exaltation) and so is unfortunate, &c.

A Planet dignified as above-said, is said to be in his Essential Dignity. Accidental Dignities are, when Planets are casually in an Angle or succedent House, direct free from combustion.

A Planet in his House or Exaltation, being significant of any Person, denotes him to be in a happy and prosperous Condition, not wanting for the Goods of this Life.

A Planet debilitated, as being in detriment, or fall, and afflicted, denotes the Querent to be in a very low and mean Condition, much dejected and disconsolate.

The Use of the Table of the Planetary or Unequal Hours for every Night and Day in the Year.

To find what Planetary Hour it is, and also what Planet reigneth that hour.

You must learn at what hour and minute the Sun doth rise upon the day proposed ; which you may find in each page of the Almanack, and also the true hour of the day at any time proposed : Then observe how many hours and minutes the said time is after Sun rising ; the number of which hours multiply by 60, and to the Product add the odd minutes, (if there be any) then the Aggregate divided by the number of minutes that a Planet reigneth, the Quotient will shew the number of a Planetary hour.

Example.

Suppose that when the Sun riseth at 8 of the Clock, as upon *Saturday* the 8th of *January* 1681 it doth, and it be required to know what Planetary Hour it is at 11 a Clock before noon the same day ; therefore because 11 a Clock is 3 hours after 8, the Suns rising, multiply 3 by 60, and the Product is 180 ; which being divided by 40, (for so many minutes are in a Planetary Hour that day) the Quotient is 4 hours 30 minutes : Therefore you may conclude that there are 30 minutes spent of the Planetary Hour.

Having found what Planetary Hour it is, and would know what Planet doth reign that hour, do thus ;

Seek the day of the Week in the precedent Table, and the hour of the day on the top of the Table, and in the common Angle of Meeting you will find the Planet that governeth that hour : And in the other

precedent Table on the right hand, which is for the Night, is the Planet that governeth the same hour by Night.

Example.

Upon the aforesaid day, (the 8th of *January* 1681) it is required to find what Planet reigneth at 11 a Clock before Noon the same day ; Therefore according to the aforesaid Rule, you may find there are 30 minutes spent of the fourth Planetary Hour ; therefore first find *Monday* on the side of the said precedent Table, then look for 4 in the head of the Table, and in the common Angle of Meeting you will find ♂ to be the Governor that rules the 4th hour of the same day.

Of the Properties and natural Effects of the Seven Planets.

Having now shewed what Planet rules each Hour, it will be necessary to shew the Natures, Qualities, and Dispositions of them.

♄ denotes in general, Lands, Houses, Tenements, Country-men, Ancient People, &c.

♃ signifies Judges, Senators, Divines, Riches, Law, Religion, &c.

♂ signifies Souldiers, Physicians, War, Strife and Debate, Theft, and all manner of Cruelty, &c.

☉ signifies Honour, Greatness, noble Persons of all degrees.

♀ denotes Women, Pleasure, Pastimes, all kinds of Delights, Mirth, sweet Odours, &c.

♁ denotes all kinds of Scribes or Secretaries, Mathematicians, Servants, &c.

♄ signifies

D signifies Women in general, all common and vulgar Persons.

The Use of the Table that sheweth the Altitude of the Sun every hour of Day, and each day of the Year ; with the Rising and Setting of the Sun.

The Description of the Table.

The Months are on the head of the Table, each month noted with the proper Letter belonging to the month, as *J* for *January*, *F* for *February*, *M* for *March*, &c.

The Hour-lines that bend downward, are the Summer-hours, those that bend upward are the Winter-hours ; the small Lines that fall perpendicularly are the Parallel Lines of the days of the Year.

Those that run thwart them at right Angles with these, are the Parallels of the Suns Altitude, proceeding from the Tangent-Line on the right side of the Table.

The lower Line of the top Margent of the Months, represents the Horizon, where you are to find the rising and setting of the Sun.

The Uses follow.

To find the Altitude of the Sun on any Hour and Day in the Year.

I would know what Altitude the Sun will have the 10th day of *May*, at 9 of the Clock in the Forenoon, or at 3 in the Afternoon, which is all one.

There-

Therefore find the *10th* of *May* in the Margent of the Months on the top of the Table; then find the hour of 9 on the right hand of the Table, and note the Hour-Line which passes from 8 on the right side, (which are Morning hours) to 3 on the left side (which are the Afternoon hours); then direct your eye down from the *10th* of *May*, in one of the nearest lines that proceeds down-right, until it meets and intersects the said Hour-line; then direct your eye from that Intersection, to one of the thwart Lines that proceeds from the Hour-line, and where that Line meets with the Tangent-Line (on the right side of the Table) to 43, which is the Altitude of the Sun at that day and hour aforesaid: the same is to be understood also of the Winter-Hours.

To find the Rising and Setting of the Sun by the same Table.

The aforesaid *10th* of *May*, note what Hour-Line toucheth the lower Line of the Margent of Months, and there you will see that the hour of 4, which proceeds from the Morning Hour-Lines, and you may see that the end of the 4 a Clock Line, doth come short of the said *10th* day of *May*; which shews that the Sun rises a little after 4 of the Clock; and so much after 4 as the rising of the Sun is, so much doth the Sun set before 8 at Night.

*The Explanation and Use of the Tables of the
Suns Right Ascension ; and of the Table of
the Stars Right Ascension and Declination.*

The Explanation of the Tables.

In the Table of the Suns Right Ascension, the first Page contains the first six Months of the Year, and the next Page the other six Months.

In the first Column towards the left hand, are the days of the month, and in the other Columns is the Suns Right Ascension in hours and minutes.

In the Tables of the Stars Right Ascension, there are six Columns ; in the first, towards the left hand, are the names of the Stars ; in the second are the Stars Magnitudes ; in the third, the Right Ascension of the Stars in degrees and minutes ; in the fourth, the Declination in degrees and minutes ; in the fifth, the Right Ascension in hours and minutes ; and in the sixth, the Denomination of the Declination, whether North or South.

The Use of the Tables.

*First, To find the time of the Stars coming upon
the Meridian.*

The Rule.

When you have found the Right Ascension of the Sun and Stars for any day proposed ; then substract the Right Ascension of the Sun from the Right Ascension
of

of the Star : but if the Stars Right Ascension be less than that of the Sun, add thereto 24 hours, and then subtract one from the other ; the remainder after subtraction is the time of the Stars coming upon the Meridian from Noon : and if the remainder exceed 12 hours, subtract 12 hours therefrom, and then the remainder is the time from Midnight.

Example 1.

Suppose the time that the middle of the *Pleiades* comes on the Meridian, were required to the 5th day of *November 1680*.

I find the Stars Right Ascension to be 3 hours 26 minutes, and the Suns Right Ascension to be 15 hours 23 minutes.

Now because the Suns Right Ascension is more than the Stars, therefore add to the Stars Right Ascension 24 hours, which makes 27 hours 26 minutes ; from which subtracting the Suns Right Ascension, there remains 12 hours 3 minutes ; from which subtracting 12 hours, there remains 3 minutes : which is the time of the *Pleiades* coming to the Meridian after Midnight, which was required.

Example 2.

Suppose the time of *Pegasus lower Wing* coming upon the Meridian on the said 5th of *November 1680*.

I find in the Table the Stars Right Ascension to be 23 h. 55 m. and the Suns Right Ascension to be as before, 15 hours 23 minutes ; which being subtracted from the Stars Right Ascension, leaves 8 hours 32 minutes, the true time of the Stars coming to the Meridian Afternoon.

Secondly,

Secondly, The time being given, to find what Star will come to the Meridian about the said time.

The Rule.

To the Suns Right Ascension add the time from Noon, at which the Stars coming to the Meridian is required, the sum is the Right Ascension of the Star that will come to the Meridian at that time; with which enter the Table, and look what Stars Right Ascension agrees with the Right Ascension before found, or nearest thereto, and that is the Star sought for.

Example.

Suppose *April* the 1st, I desire to know what Star will come upon the Meridian at 3 hours after Midnight.

The Suns Right Ascension that day is, 1 hour 21 min. the time from Noon is 15 hours; which added to the Suns Right Ascension makes 16 hours 21 min. the nearest in the Table is the *Scorpions Heart*, whose Right Ascension is 16 hours 9 min. and comes to the Meridian 12 min. after 4; and *Hercules Head*, whose Right Ascension is 16 h. 50 m. from which take 16 h. 21 m. and there rests 29 m. after 4 of the Clock, which is the time of *Hercules Head* coming upon the Meridian. Note, That 16 hours from Noon, is 4 of the Clock next morning.

A brief Concordance of Years, with some Remarkable Passages, since the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth 1558, unto the Year 1678.

<i>Ann.</i>	<i>Anno Reg.</i>	<i>Queen Elizabeth began her Reign, Nov. 17. 1558.</i>
1558	1	A Parliament called.
1559	2	Monasteries suppressed.
1560	3	War with <i>Scots</i> and <i>French</i> .
1561	4	<i>St. Pauls</i> Steeple burnt.
1562	5	Tempest and Earthquake.
1563	6	20000 died of the Plague in <i>London</i> .
1564	7	<i>Thames</i> Frozen.
1565	8	Peace with <i>France</i> .
1566	9	King <i>James</i> born.
1567	10	Royal Exchange finished.
1568	11	A dry Summer.
1569	12	Rebellion in the North.
1570	13	Wars with <i>Scotland</i> .
1571	14	Earthquake in <i>Herefordshire</i> .
1572	15	Massacre in <i>France</i> .
1573	16	Earl of <i>Essex</i> goes to <i>Ireland</i> .
1574	17	Counterfeited Spirits punished.
1575	18	An Earthquake.
1576	19	<i>Frobishers</i> North-West Voyage.
1577	20	Infection at <i>Oxford</i> Assizes.
1578	21	A great Snow.

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|------|----|---|
| 1579 | 22 | A Curious Locksmith. |
| 1580 | 23 | A great Earthquake and Blazing Star. |
| 1581 | 24 | Three Jesuites Executed. |
| 1582 | 25 | New Kalendar began. |
| 1583 | 26 | Earthquake in <i>Dorsetshire</i> . |
| 1584 | 26 | <i>Nantwich</i> Burnt. |
| 1585 | 28 | Tobacco first used in <i>England</i> . |
| 1586 | 29 | <i>Ludgate</i> new built. |
| 1587 | 30 | <i>Blackwel-Hall</i> new built. |
| 1588 | 31 | <i>Spanish</i> Armada overthrown. |
| 1589 | 32 | Duke of <i>Guise</i> Murthered. |
| 1590 | 33 | <i>Christs</i> Colledg in <i>Cambridg</i> founded. |
| 1591 | 34 | <i>East-India</i> Company began. |
| 1592 | 35 | The <i>Thames</i> almost dry. |
| 1593 | 36 | 10635 died of the Plague in <i>London</i> . |
| 1594 | 37 | Great Tempest. |
| 1595 | 38 | A great Dearth. |
| 1596 | 39 | Earl of <i>Essex</i> takes <i>Cadix</i> in <i>Spain</i> . |
| 1597 | 40 | Wheat thirteen Shillings a Bushel. |
| 1598 | 41 | Great Tempests and Frosts. |
| 1599 | 42 | Earl of <i>Essex</i> goes to <i>Ireland</i> . |
| 1600 | 43 | Ambassadors from <i>Russia</i> and <i>Barbary</i> . |
| 1601 | 44 | Earl of <i>Essex</i> Beheaded. |
| 1602 | 45 | Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> died at <i>Richmond</i> . |

Ann.
Dom

Ann. Reg.

King James began his Reign the 24th
of March, 1602.

1603	1	30978 died of the Plague.
1604	2	Peace with <i>Spain</i> .
1605	3	Powder Treason.
1606	4	King of <i>Denmark</i> came to <i>England</i> .
1607	5	<i>More-fields</i> beautified.
1608	6	Oath of Allegiance:
1609	7	New Exchange in the <i>Strand</i> built.
1610	8	King of <i>France</i> Murthered.
1611	9	<i>Bartholomew</i> Legate, an <i>Arrian</i> , burnt.
1612	10	Prince <i>Henry</i> dies. <i>L. Elizabeth</i> Married.
1613	11	Artillery Company revived.
1614	12	<i>Middleton's</i> River began.
1615	13	<i>Smithfield</i> Paved.
1616	14	<i>Charles</i> created Prince of <i>Wales</i> :
1617	15	<i>Haidock</i> the sleeping Preacher.
1618	16	Sir <i>Walter Raleigh</i> beheaded.
1619	17	Queen <i>Ann</i> dies.
1620	18	King of <i>Bohemia</i> overthrown.
1621	19	<i>Phil.</i> 3d King of <i>Spain</i> dies, <i>Phil.</i> 4th suc.
1622	20	Prince <i>Charles</i> goes into <i>Spain</i> .
1623	21	Downfal in <i>Black-Frisers</i> .
1624	22	<i>Amboyna's</i> Bloody Cruelty.

King

Ann.

Ann. Reg.

Dom

King Charles the First began his Reign
March 27. 1624.

- | | | |
|------|----|--|
| 1625 | 1 | 54265 die ; of the Plague 35417. |
| 1626 | 2 | War with <i>Spain</i> and <i>France</i> . |
| 1627 | 3 | Voyage to the Isle of <i>Rhe</i> . |
| 1628 | 4 | Duke of <i>Buckingham</i> stab'd. |
| 1629 | 5 | <i>New England</i> Planted. |
| 1630 | 6 | King <i>Charles</i> the Second born <i>May 29</i> . |
| 1631 | 7 | Battel at <i>Lypsick</i> . <i>Tilly</i> slain. |
| 1632 | 8 | <i>London-Bridge</i> Burnt. |
| 1633 | 9 | His Royal Highness the Duke of <i>York</i> born; |
| 1634 | 10 | Ship-Money first taxed. |
| 1635 | 11 | Old <i>Parr</i> died, aged 160 years. |
| 1636 | 12 | <i>Dutch</i> take the <i>Spanish</i> Silver Fleet. |
| 1637 | 13 | <i>English</i> Liturgy sent into <i>Scotland</i> . |
| 1638 | 14 | The <i>Scots</i> National Covenant. |
| 1639 | 15 | <i>Dutch</i> beat the <i>Spaniards</i> at <i>Dover</i> . |
| 1640 | 16 | The first Long Parliament began. |
| 1641 | 17 | Earl of <i>Strafford</i> Beheaded. |
| 1642 | 18 | <i>Edg-Hill</i> Fight. |
| 1643 | 19 | <i>Newbery</i> first Fight. |
| 1644 | 20 | <i>Newbery</i> second Fight. |
| 1645 | 21 | Arch-Bishop of <i>Canterbury</i> Beheaded. |
| 1646 | 22 | Lord <i>Fairfax</i> takes <i>Oxford</i> . |
| 1647 | 23 | King taken by Parliament and Army. |
| 1648 | 24 | King traiterously Beheaded. |

King

Anno
Dom

Anno Reg.

King Charles the Second began his
Reign the 30th of January, 1648.

1649	1	Powder Blow in <i>Tower-street</i> .
1650	2	King <i>Charles II</i> , Crown'd in <i>Scotland</i> .
1651	3	<i>Worcester</i> Fight. Mr. <i>Love</i> Beheaded.
1652	4	Wars with <i>Holland</i> .
1653	5	Old and New Parliament dissolved.
1654	6	Peace with <i>Holland</i> .
1655	7	Wars with <i>Spain</i> .
1656	8	Two Tides in three hours, <i>Octob. 3</i> .
1657	9	<i>Mardike</i> taken by the <i>English</i> and <i>French</i> .
1658	10	<i>Cromwel</i> died.
1659	11	Sir <i>George Booth</i> and General <i>Mouck</i> for the King.
1660	12	King <i>Charles the II</i> d joyfully restored.
1661	13	King <i>Charles the II</i> d Crown'd <i>April 23</i> .
1662	14	Married to Queen <i>Katherine</i> .
1663	15	King and Queen at <i>Windsor</i> .
1664	16	Three Blazing Stars seen.
1665	17	97351 die, of the Plague 68586.
1666	18	13200 Houses burnt in <i>London</i> .
1667	19	The <i>Dutch</i> Hostile Treaty.
1668	20	Lord <i>Fitz-Harding</i> Lord Treasurer.
1669	22	Prince of <i>Tuscany</i> arriv'd in <i>England</i> .
1670	22	Dutchess of <i>Orleans</i> his Majest. Sister died.
1671	23	Dutchess of <i>York</i> , and Earl of <i>Manch</i> died.
1672	24	War Proclaimed with <i>Holland</i> by the <i>Eng- lish</i> and <i>French</i> .
1673	25	Sir <i>Tho. Osburn</i> created Earl of <i>Dandy</i> , and Lord Treasurer.

1674	26	His Majesty accepted the Freedom of the City of <i>London</i> .
1675	27	The Foundation laid of <i>St. Pauls</i> .
1676	28	600 Houses burnt in <i>Southwark</i> .
1677	29	Prince of <i>Orange</i> married to the Lady <i>Mary</i> the Duke of <i>Torks</i> Daughter.

This Table may be necessary for finding the Years of our Lord, corresponding to the Years of the King; which sometimes in old Evidences are only exprest by the Years of the King, and not the Years of our Lord. As suppose a Deed were dated in the 3d Year of the Reign of King *James*; this Table will inform you that that Year of the King, was in the Year of our Lord 1605, &c. Also the most remarkable Passages that hath happened in *England* any Year since the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

And for time before the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, you may make use of this following Table of the Kings Reigns in Deeds of older Date.

The use of which Table may appear in the answer of such Questions as these.

How long is it since the 30th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the 6th?

Which is thus found. *Henry* 6th began his Reign,

Anno Dom.	1422
To which add 30 the Year of the King	30

Which being subtracted from the present

Year required, suppose	1680
------------------------	------

There remains the Years since

0238

A Table of the Kings Reigns.

<i>The Kings Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reigns.</i>	<i>Reigned year. mon. days.</i>
Wil. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	22 y 11 m 22 d
Will. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 y 11 m 18 d
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 1	35 y 4 m 11 d
K. Stephen	1135 Dec. 2	18 y 11 m 18 d
Henry 2	1145 Oct. 25	34 y 9 m 2 d
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 y 9 m 22 d
K. John	1199 Apr. 6	17 y 7 m 0 d
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56 y 1 m 0 d
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34 y 8 m 9 d
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 y 7 m 6 d
Edward 3	1326 Jan. 25	50 y 5 m 7 d
Richard 2	1377 Jun. 21	22 y 3 m 14 d
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 y 6 m 3 d
Henry 5	1412 Mar. 20	9 y 5 m 24 d
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38 y 6 m 16 d
Edward 4	1460 Mar. 4	22 y 1 m 8 d
Edward 5	1483 Apr. 9	0 y 2 m 8 d
Richard 3	1483 Jun. 10	2 y 2 m 5 d
Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23 y 8 m 19 d
Henry 8	1509 Apr. 22	37 y 10 m 2 d
Edward 6	1546 Jan. 28	6 y 5 m 19 d
Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5 y 4 m 22 d
Q. Eliz.	1558 Nov. 17	44 y 4 m 15 d
K. James	1602 Mar. 24	22 y 0 m 8 d
Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	23 y 11 m 2 d
Charles 2	1648 Jan. 30	<i>Vivat Rex.</i>

MAP TO THE

of the



THE WORLD By J Seller.

her to the King,



EUROPE

Sat. N. 72.

*As it is now Divided Contraines these
Empires Kingdoms and Estates*

On the West

England
Scotland
Ireland
France
Spaine
Portugal

On the North

The Empire of Russia
Sweden
Denmark

In the Middle

Italy
Germany
XVII. Provinces

On the East

Poland
Lythvania
Turky in Europe
Petite Tartary

Sat. N. 35.

EUROPE.



Europe is bounded on y north with y North-Sea, on the East with Asia, on the West with the Atlantick Ocean, and on y South with y Mediterranean Sea, in length 2800, & in breadth 1200 miles The Ayre temperate the Soyle fertile Mighty in Trade abounding in Riches excellent in all Arts & Sciences the People of white skins generally professing y Christian faith inhabited by the lineage of Iaphet the 3 Principall languages Latin Tutonick & Sclavonian

A S I A

Sat N. 72.



Sat. S. 10.

ASIA



Asia is bounded on the West with Europe, on the North with the Main Seythick Ocean, on the East with the supposed Serents of Anion, on the South with part of the Mediterranean. The coasts of India Persia & Arabia. It is in length 5200, & in breadth 2560 miles. It hath ever been renowned for the Creation of Man, & is now for the birth of our Saviour. In it was the Garden of Eden, it hath sway'd the Scepters of the Monarchs of the Assyrian Babylonians Medes & Persians. The people are generally of a Swarthy complexion & either Pagans or Mahometans, the greatest monarchs of this part are on the North the Tartars, on the S & W the Turks & on the E the Chineses and Japonenses.

AFRICA

Sat. N. 35.



Sat. S. 35

AFRICA



Africa is bounded on the East by the Red Sea or the Gulfe of Arabia, on the West with the Atlantick Ocean on the N. with y^e Mediterranean sea, & on y^e S. with y^e Ethiopick Ocean. Situate most under the Torrid Zone, & is the greatest Peninsula in the world being about 2000 leagues in breadth East & West. & 1800 leagues in length North & South. Here is professed Mahometisme Paganisme Christianity & Iudaisme. This parte is touched with y^e Royall Scepter of England in the strong hold of Tangier.

AMERICA.

Sat. N. 80.



Sat. S. 54.

AMERICA



America is divided into two great Peninsula's, the Northermost is Mexicana and the Southermost Peruviana. The first is divided into severall Provinces the principall of which doth Homage to Great Britains Monarch, this Part was to the Honour of our Nation first discovered by Martinus son to Owen Guinead and after ward by Sebastian Cabot at the charge of King Henry the 7th. The second Peninsula containeth severall Provinces belonging to the Crown of Spaine & Portugal. The whole Continent aboundeth with all things necessary for the use of man not only for food as fish flesh & fruits but also for great quantities of Silver that are found in the bowels thereof.







*A Mapp of
the Kingdome of
ENGLAND.*

*By Iohn Seller.
Hydrographer to the
King.*

THE GERMAN.

OCEAN.

Zeland

FLANDERS.

Lincoln Sh.
Norfolk
Suffolk
Bedf ord
Hartford
Buckingham
Mid
Surrey
Kent
Sussex

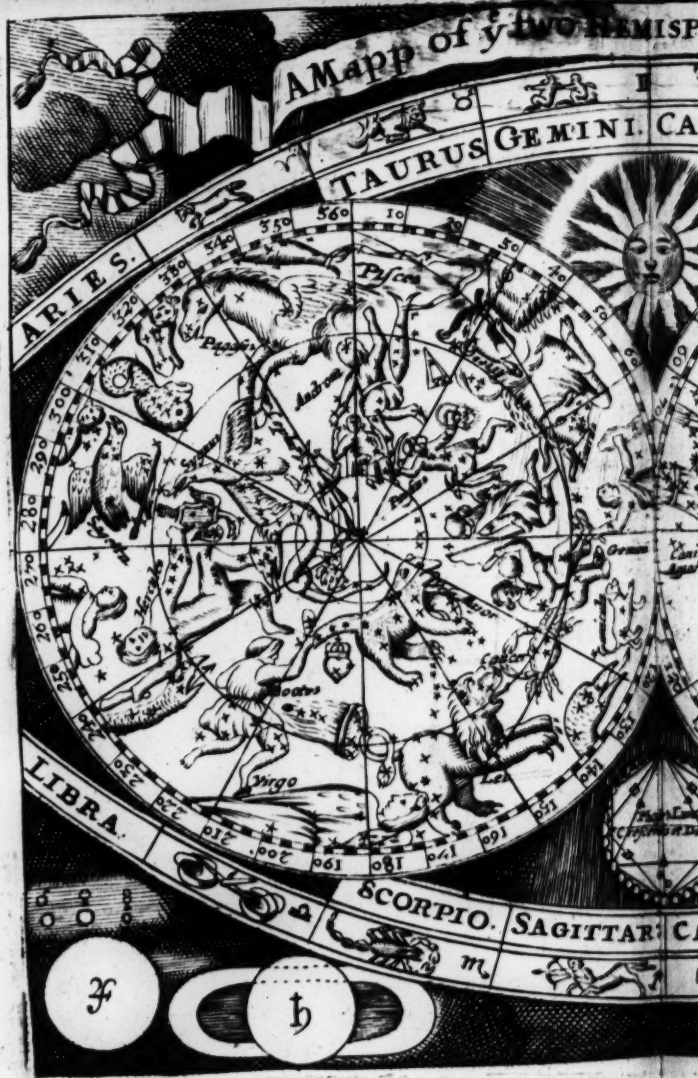
A Mapp of the POLE



NORTH

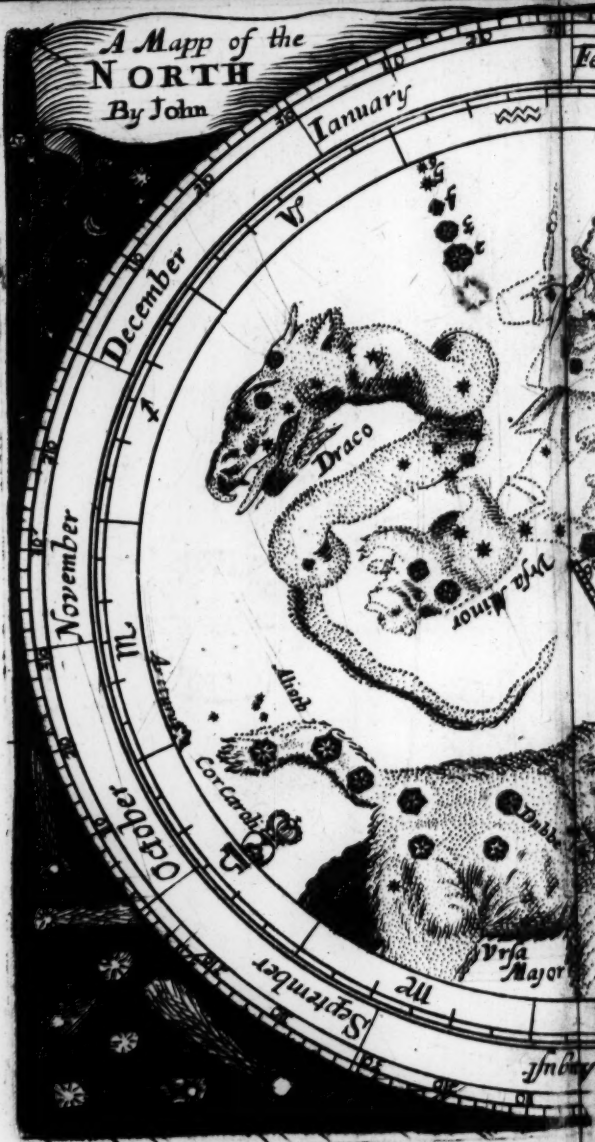
By John Seller



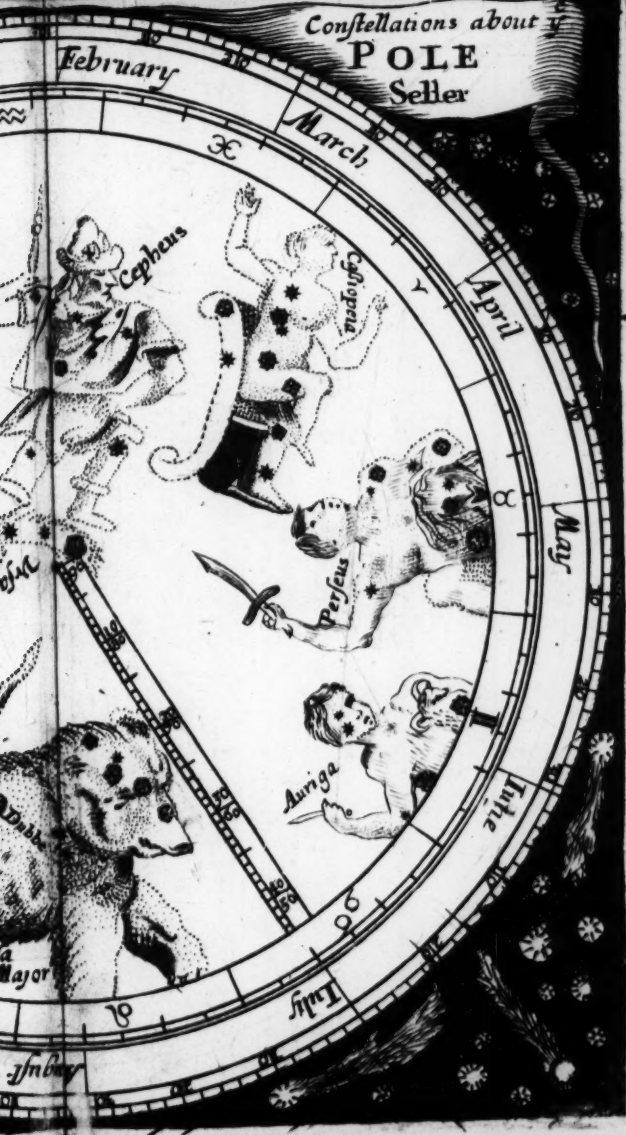




A Mapp of the
NORTH
By John

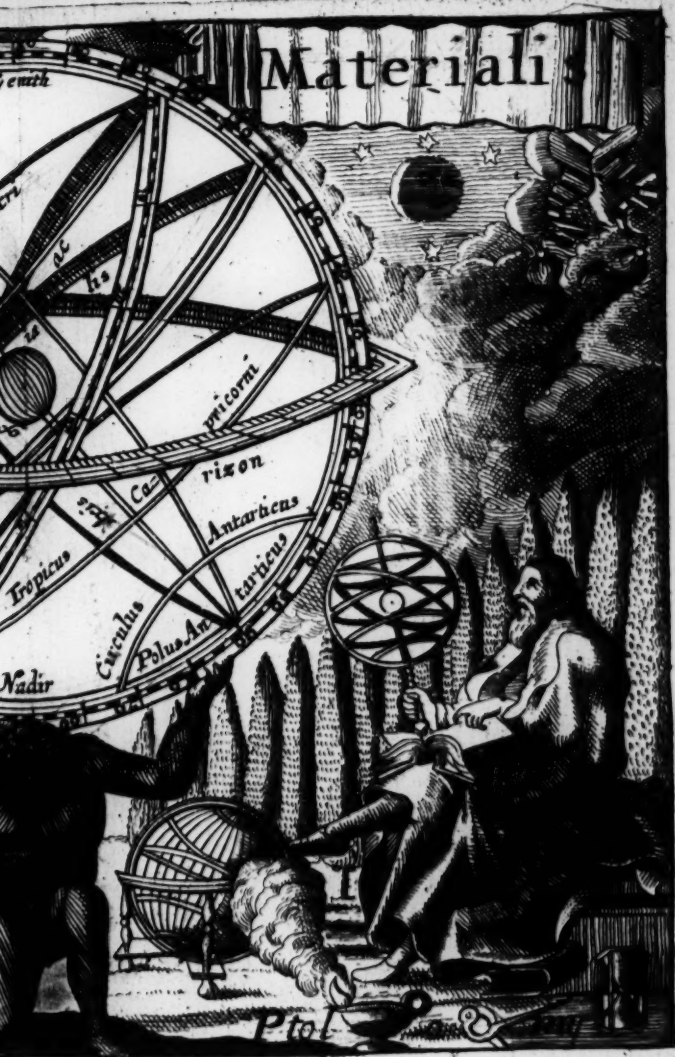


Constellations about
POLE
Seller

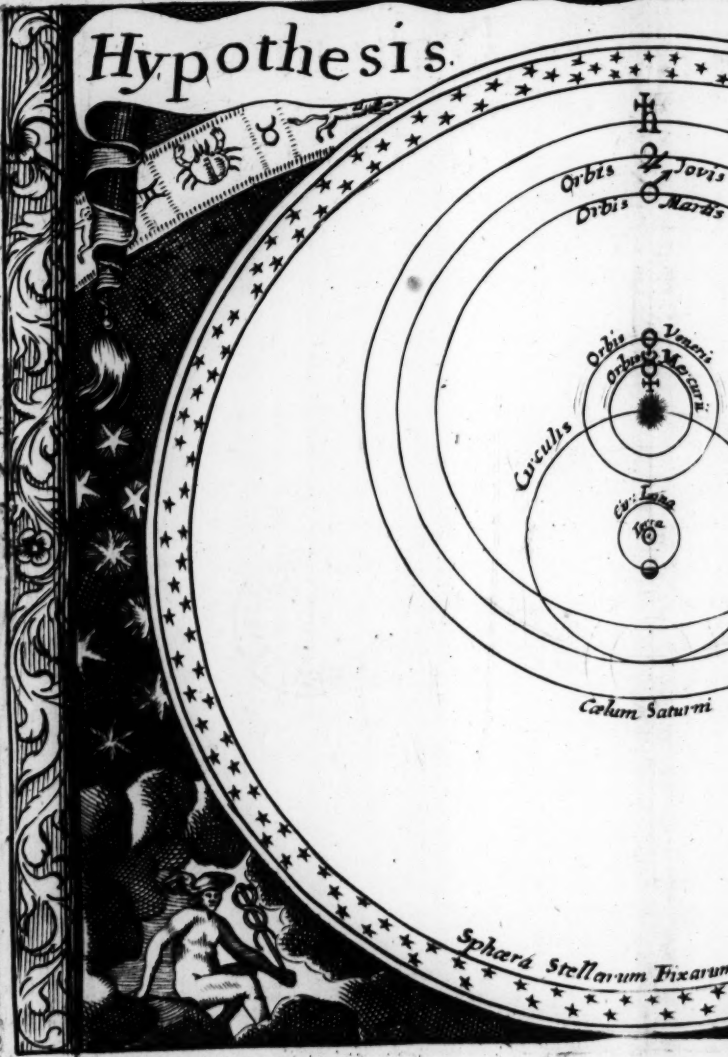


Sphaera

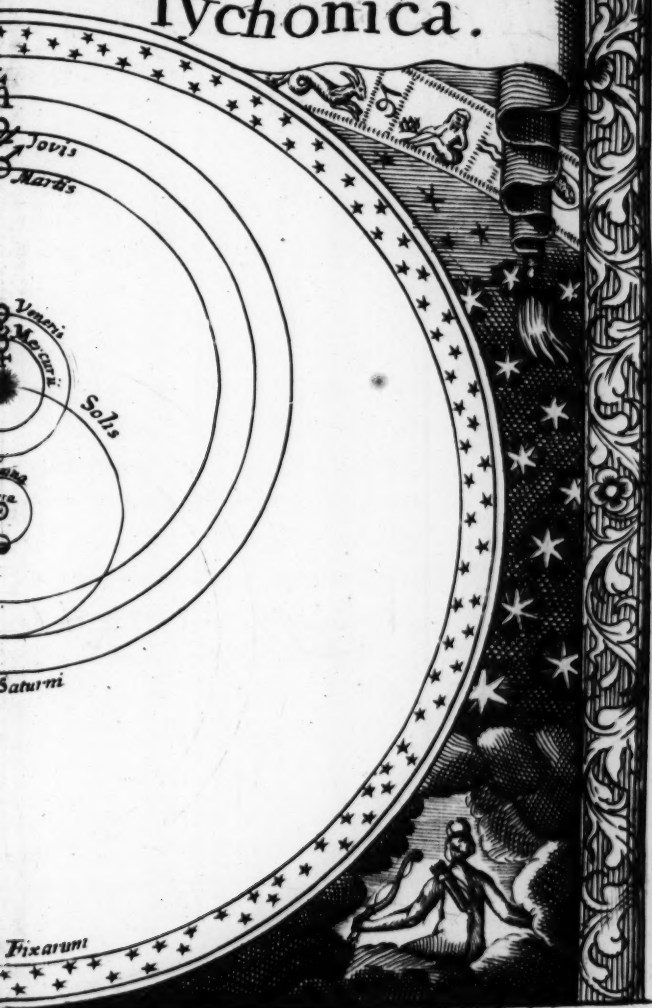




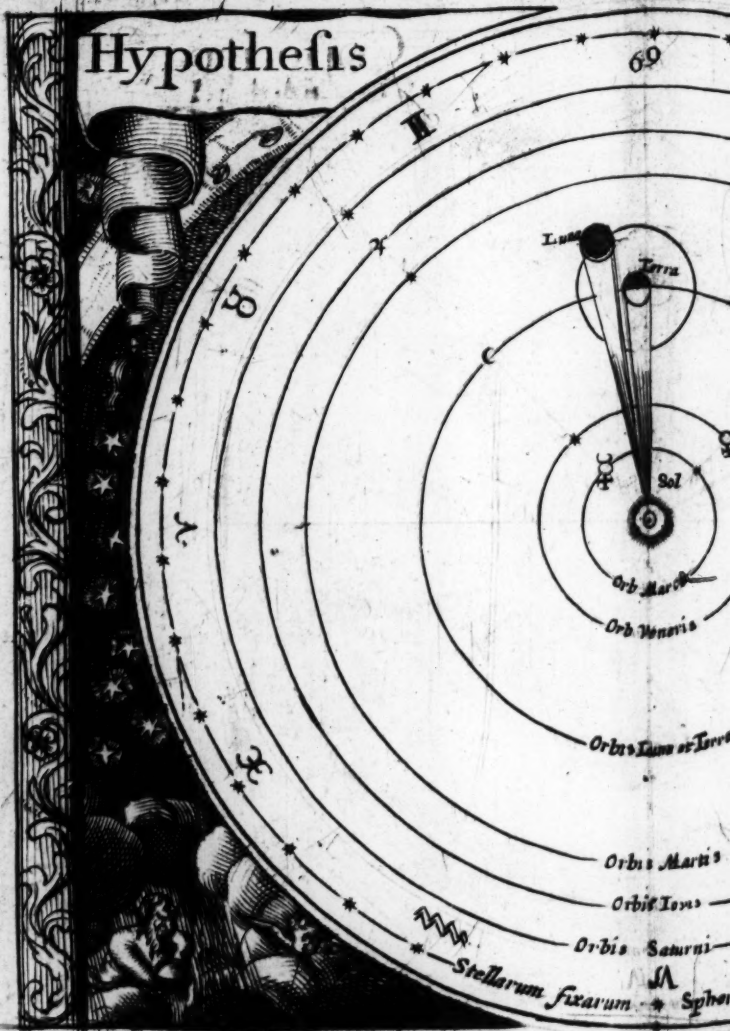
Hypothesis.



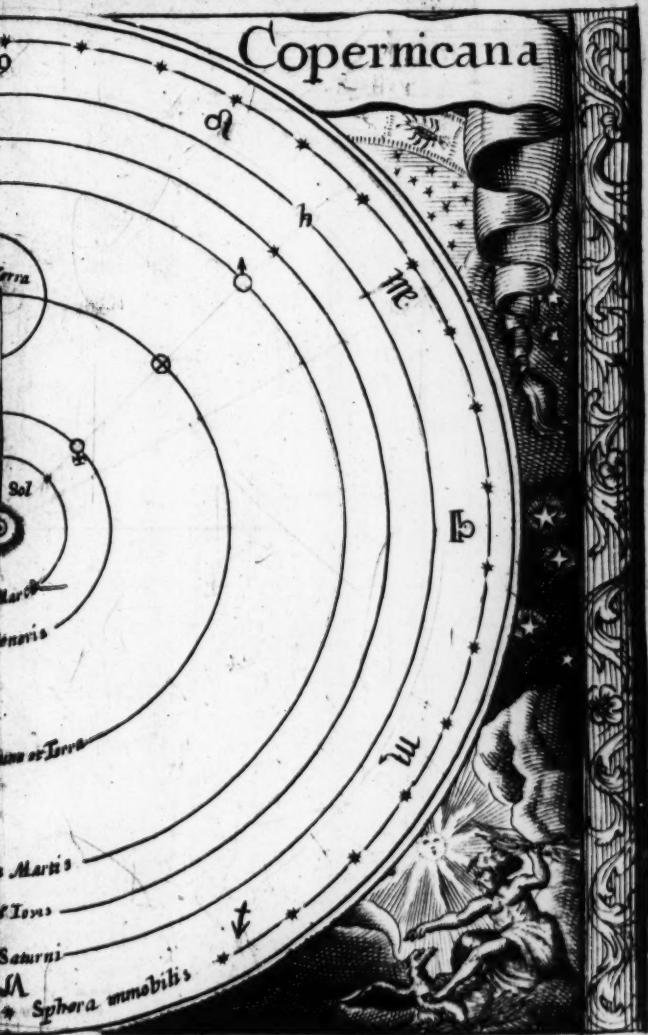
Tychonica.



Hypothesis

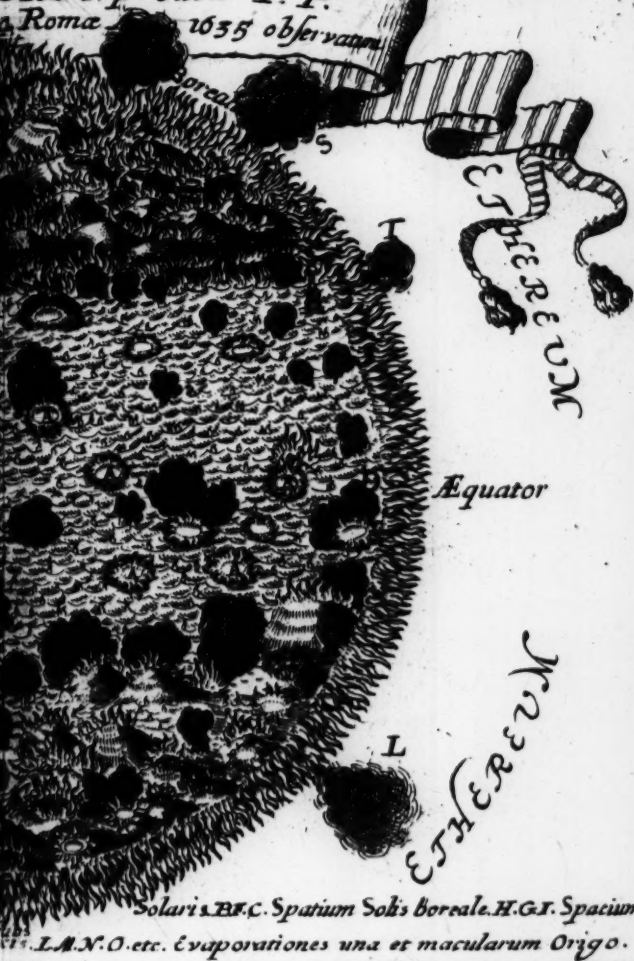


Copernicana





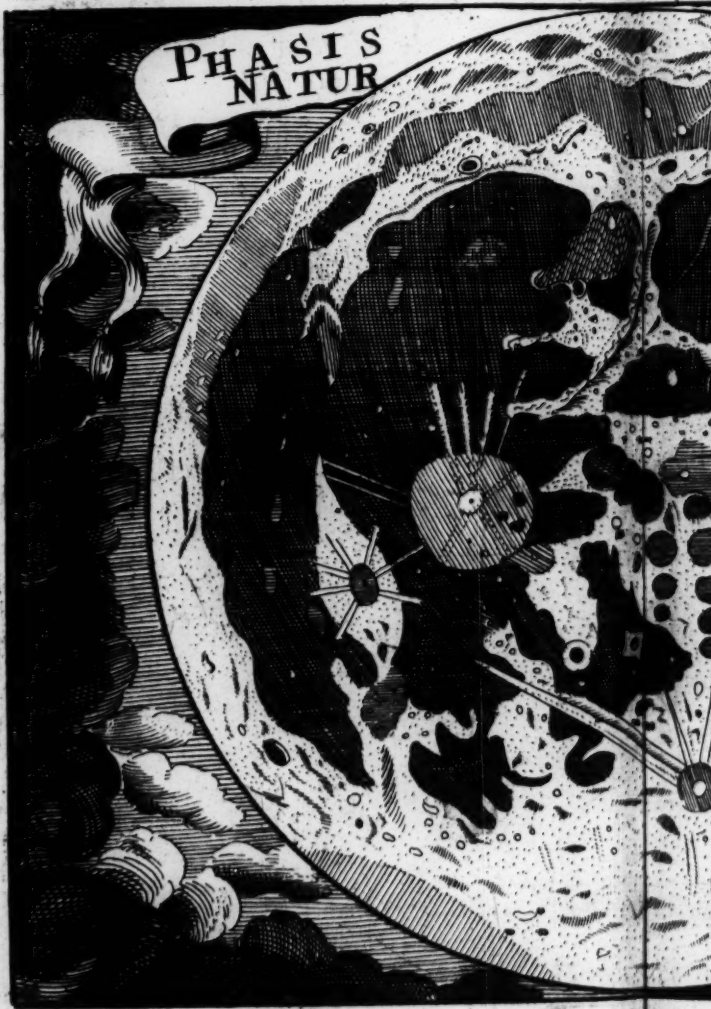
ARIS, prouta P. P.
Romæ 1635 observata



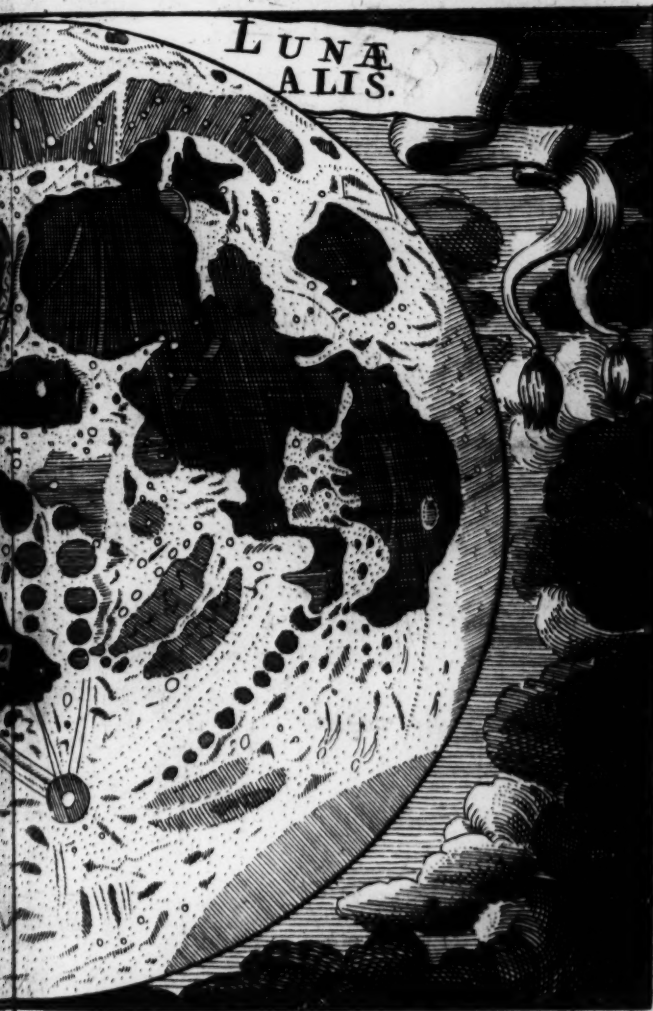
Solaris B.F.C. Spatium Solis boreale. H.G.I. Spacium

L.A.N.O. etc. Évaporationes una et macularum Origo.

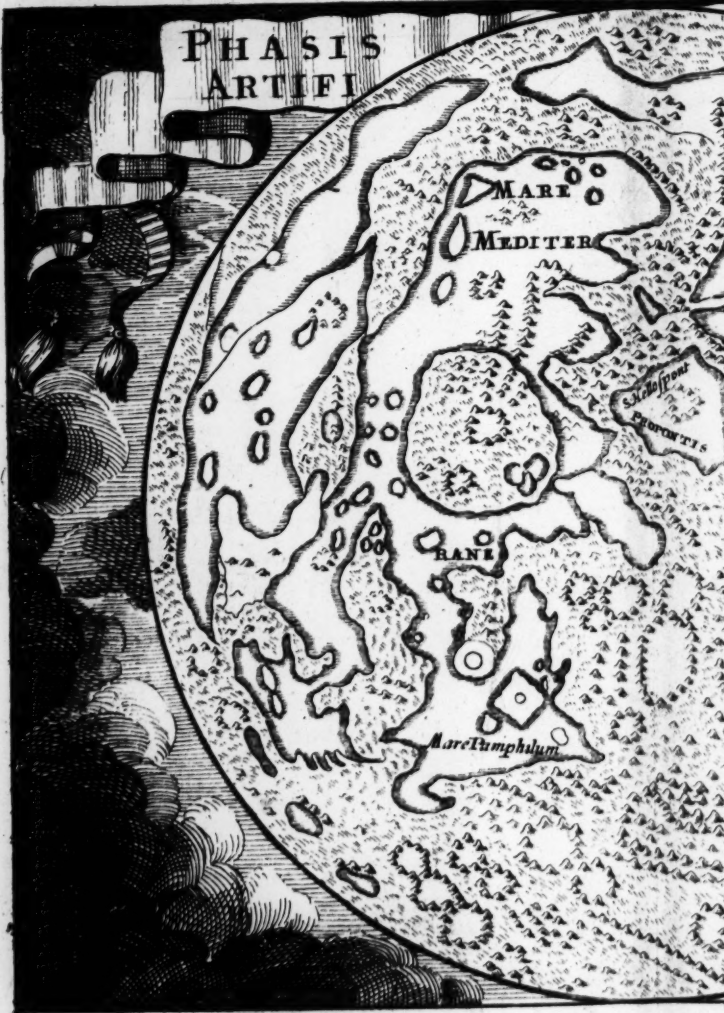
PHASIS
NATUR



LUNÆ
ALIS.



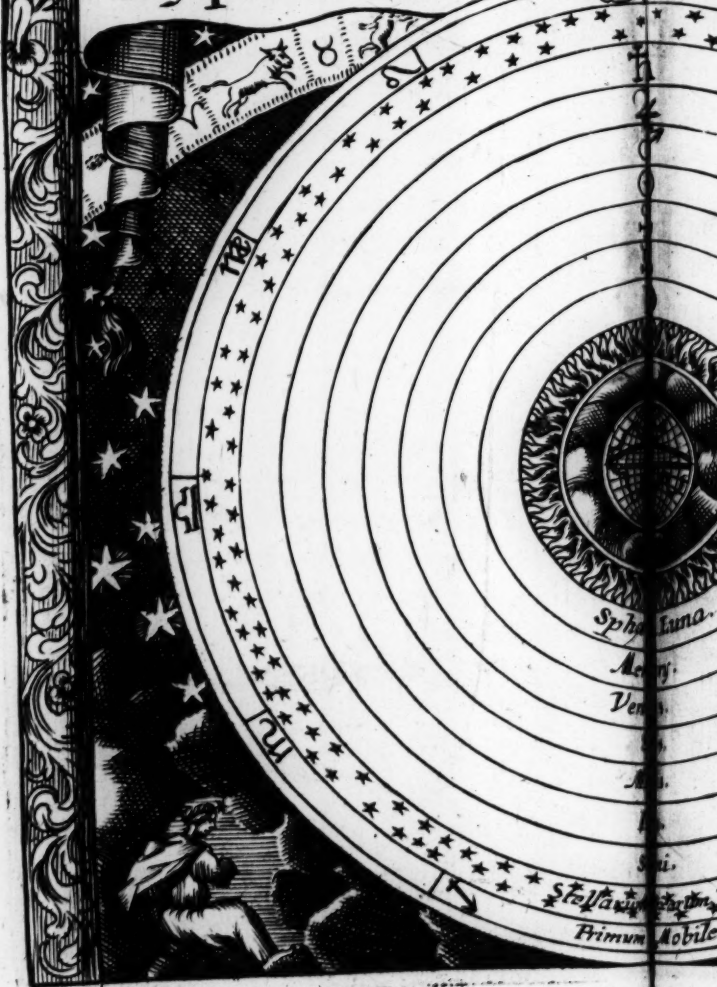
PHASIS
ARTIFI



LUNA CIALIS



Hypothesis



Ptolomaica.

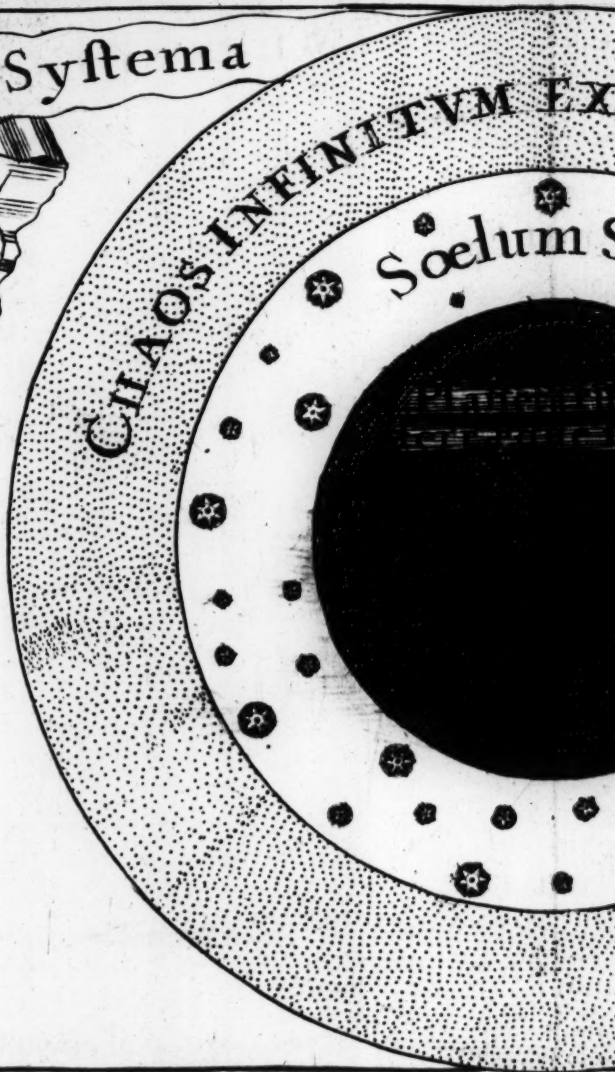


Systema



CHAOS INFINITVM EX

Soelum S



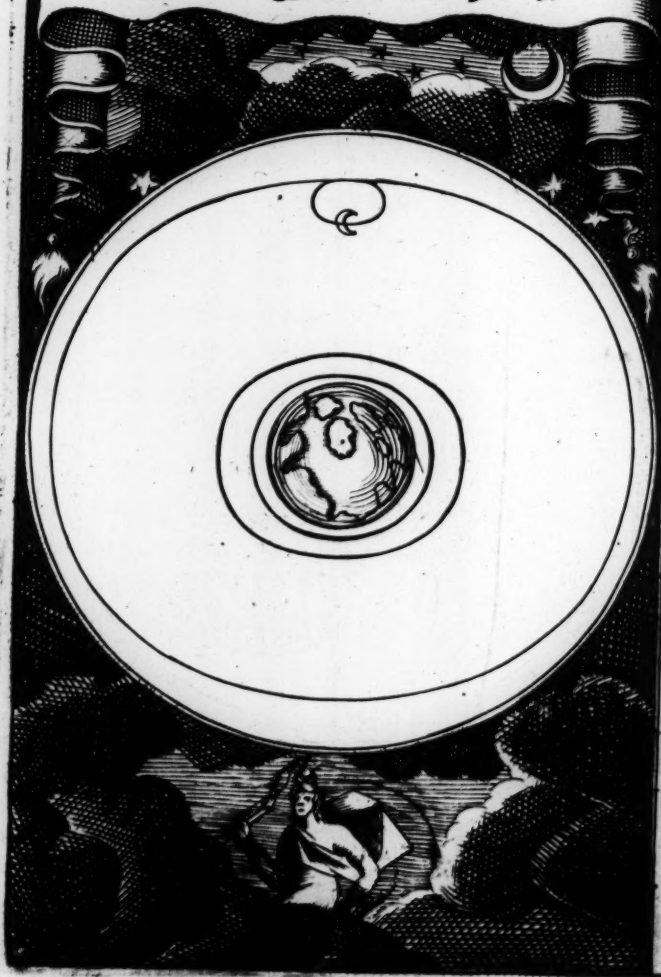
Antiquorum

EX ATOMIS

m Stellatum

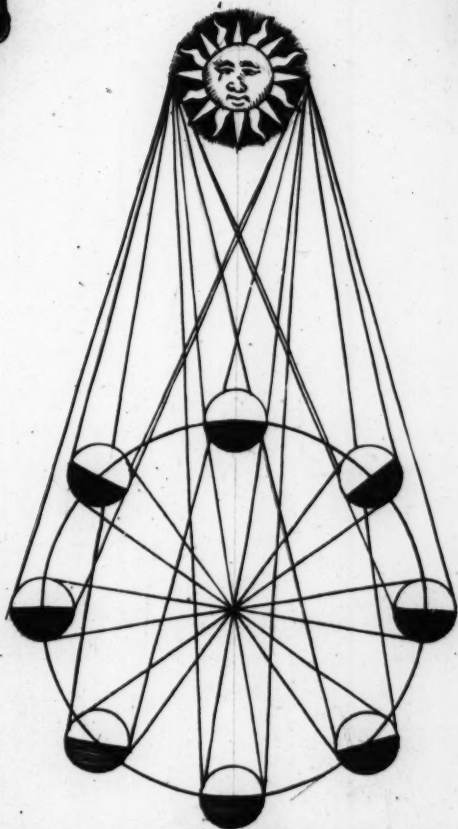


*Æstus Maris Per Motum Lunæ
Rdes cartes. lib: 4. art 99.*

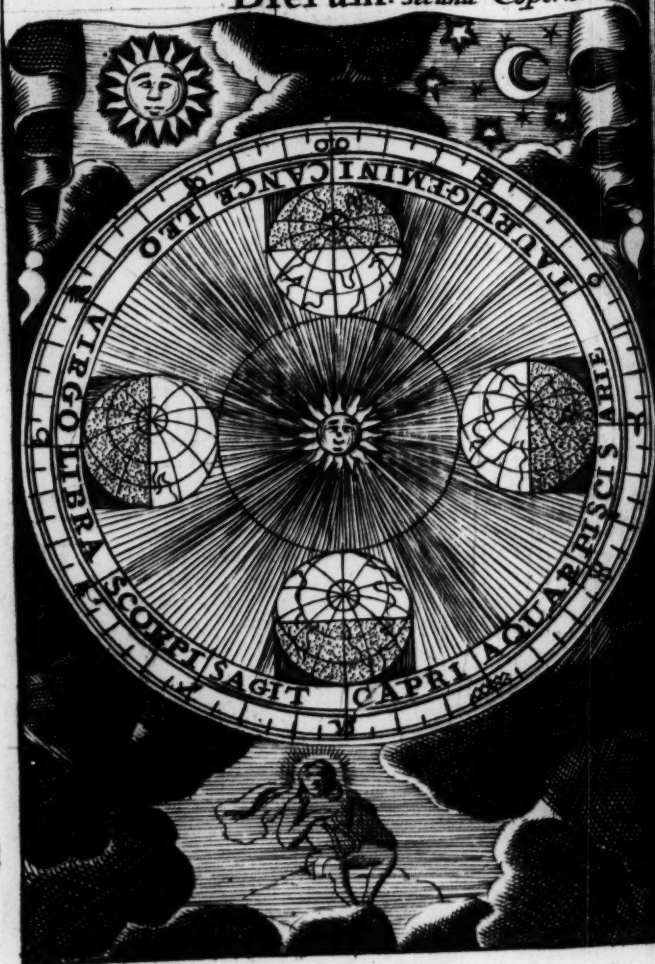


Illuminatio Lunæ Per Solem.

*P. Gassendi Institutio Astronomiæ lib.
2: cap: 26.*

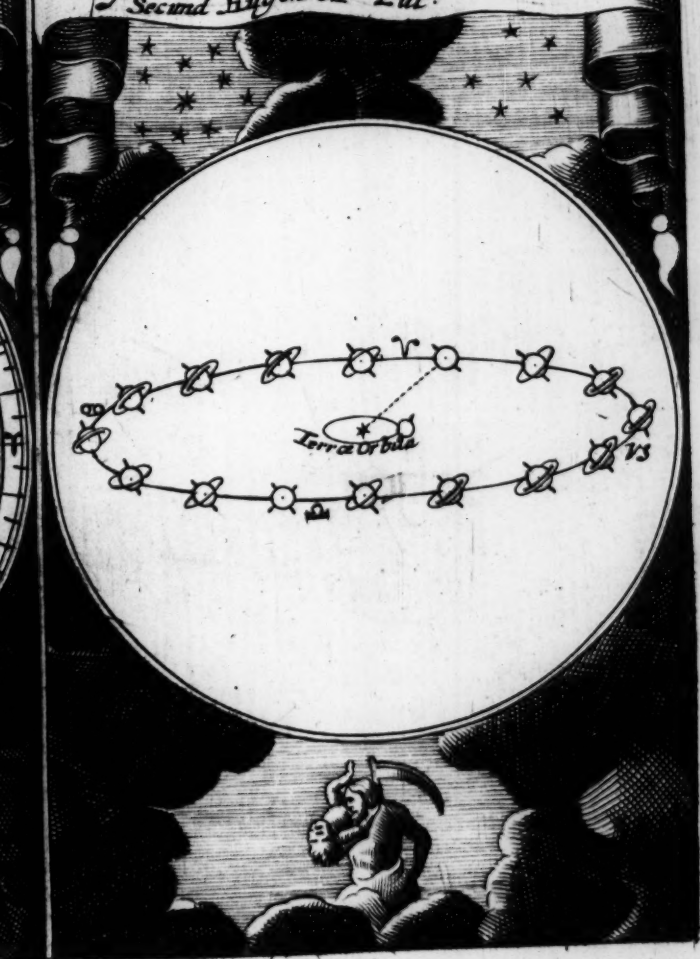


Inerementum et Decrementum
Dierum. *secund Copern.*

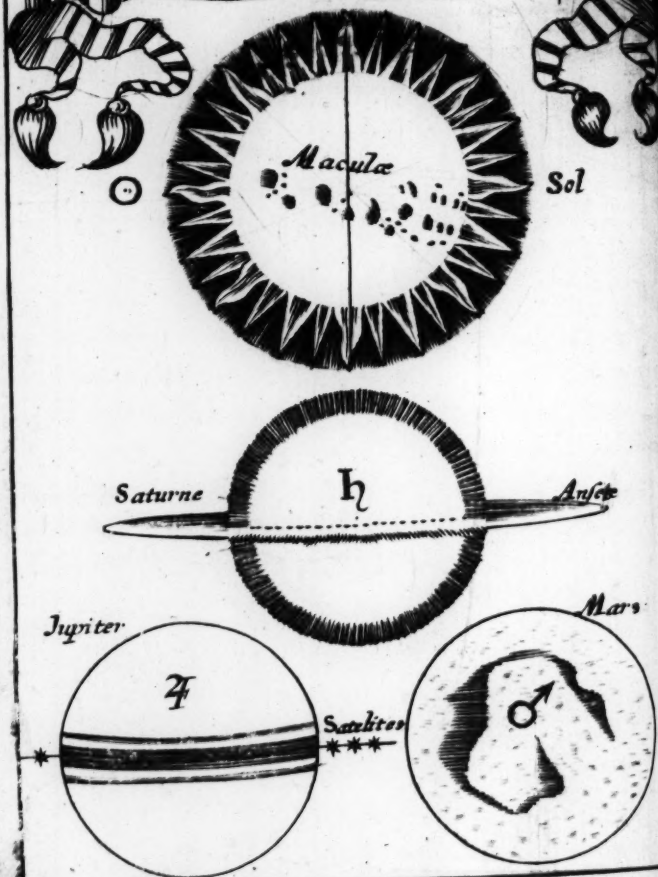


Systema Saturni

Secund. Hugon. M. Zul.



Phases.



Planetarum



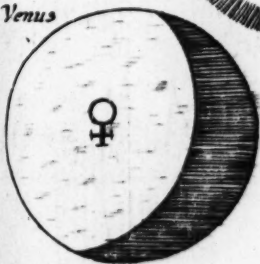
Luna



Saturne

Anjèce

Venus



Mercury

